THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] SATURDAY, 18 MARCH, 1837. [NO. 9378.

FOR LONDON.—The "*John Denniston*" A. I. of 450 tons.—For [illegible] passage apply to

W. S. GREY.

Rampart Row. 18th March, 1837.

FOR LONDON the BARQUE "REGULUS," 400 tons, *John Edgar*, Commander, can accommodate a few passengers comfortably, and will have quick dispatch. Apply to *Messrs. McGregor, Brownrigg and Co.*—Rampart Row, 18th March, 1837.

FOR LONDON CALLING AT TELLICHERRY ONLY.—The *Cambridge*, 802 Tons, *J. A. Douglas*, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers and carries a surgeon, will sail early in April.—Apply at the Office of *Messrs. Dirom Carter and Co.* where plans of the cabins may be had.—Bombay March 18th 1837.

FOR LONDON.—Tae Ship "*Palmira*" 600 Tons, *William Loader* Commander, Expected Daily, and will have immediate despatch. Has superior accommodations for passengers, and carries a surgeon. For passage apply to *Messrs. McGregor Brownrigg and Co.*—Bombay, 18th March, 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The fine fast sailing newly coppered Ship Severn, *Captain H. Wake*, of 600 tons register; has excellent accommodation for passengers, and has a surgeon attached. For freight, or passage, apply to *Messrs D. and M. Pestonjee*, or to the commander at their office.—Bombay, 18th March, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The EUCLES; Captain *Smith*; carries a surgeon. For passage, apply to the Captain, at *Messrs. W. Nicol and Co's.* Rampart-row, 18th March 1837.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.—The new ship DUNCAN, 644 tons, Register, *P. Cowley*, commander, having excellent accommodations for passengers and carrying a surgeon.—For passage, apply to *Captain Cowley or to*

REMINGTON AND Co.

18*th March*, 1837.

FOR MAURITIUS, the *Brig Johana*, will sail on the 25th instant for a little freight or passage apply to to Captain A. Gerard or at the office of *Jehangheer Nasservanjee Wadya*.

FOR MADRAS.—Touching on the Malabar Coast and Ceylon, the fast sailing BARQUE EAMONT 300 Tons burthen *N. Burtsal*, commander. Will sail on the 24th instant. For Freight or passage, apply to *Messrs. Frith and Co.*—Nesbit lane, March 18th 1837.

NOTICE.—The Clerk of the Markets thinks it right to warn the Public against the tricks of head servants, which he observes daily in the Markets.

They come to Market when the first kind of *Meat* is displayed, and refuse to purchase it, because its price is too high to leave them any profit.

They purchase second sort of *Meat* and charge their Masters the prices quoted for first sort.

On the 14th Instant the Butchers killed four fine well fed OXEN, and reserved the *meat*, for Gentlemen's tables; many servants refused to purchase it, because they could not get it at their own prices, saying, that, they would purchase Poultry and inferior *meat;* and it is known, that, they told their Masters that the first kind of *meat* was not to be procured on that day.

It is hoped, that, Gentlemen will not allow themselves to be charged the highest prices for inferior kind of *meat*; and that, they will do all in their power to support me in reforming abuses.

J, WATSON,—*Clerk of the Markets.*
Bombay, 15th March, 1837.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England, will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent, No* .11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 11th Sept. 1836.

NOTICE.—Thursday next being the Hindoo Festival, the usual weekly sale at *Yates and Co's* will be postponed until the following, Thursday 30th of March, 1837.

NOTICE On Monday next, the 19th of March at the Custom House Bunder, *Yates and Co.* will sell by public Auction 14 Bales of Gunny imported from the Ship *Sultana*, Captain, E. Evans, marked R. L., in a damaged state on account of the parties concerned.—Meadows street.

NOTICE.—Messrs. YATES AND Co., in bringing to the notice of the public, their extensive stock of stores beg further to add, that Regimental Messes, families &c. who may favor them with their commands, will be most liberally treated with, both as regards price and the warrantry of the articles. Arrangements are made to keep up a regular supply of the greatest variety and best quality possibly to be procured.

Commanders of Vessels will also find *Yates and Co's.* warehouse an available one for the supply of Ships stores, Ship Chandlery and Salt provisions.

French provisions and vegetables in hermetically sealed Canisters of almost every description.—Meadows street.

YATES AND CO.—Have received a fresh and excellent batch of Brown Stout at Rupees 7 per dozen, and some fine Noyeaus and Syrups.—Meadows Street.

THAT the estates of the late *Paulo Dias, and Rev. Gabriel Angelino Dias*, inhabitants of Mahim are to be divided among their heirs, according to their Wills, any body having claim against the said estates is requested to come forward within 14 days time.

JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.—To be published quarterly. The Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India, has delegated to a Committee of papers the task of selecting such matter for the press as may be found in the Transactions of the said Society Communications from other societies or individuals, on subjects of Natural History and Statistics added to the A. and H. Society's papers will form the substance of this publication. This journal is proposed to be published by, and on account of, the Proprietors of the *Bombay Courier*, at the usual cost of this place for printed matter. The names of Subscribers will be received at this office; or by the Secretary to the society.—Courier Office, Bombay, 11th March, 1837.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

The Right Hon'ble Sir R. Grant.
Hon. J. Farish.
James Erskine, Esq. Resident in Kattywar.
John Vaughan, Madras Establishment.
Major Felix.
Capt. Johnson.
Dr. Morehead.
Capt. A. W. Pringle.
J. L. Heddle, Esq.
Dr. Gordon, Sick Residency Amballa.
J. S. Law, Esq. Belgaum.
Francis Brown, Esq. Tellicherry.
Mr. C. W. Allen.
Lt. Col. Fendall, H. M. 11th Lt. Dragoons.
J. Graham, Esq.
J. Little, Esq.
Dr. Lush.
E. G. Goldsmid, Esq.
Lieut. Wingate, Engineers.
Major N. Campbell.
J, Vaupell, Esq.
Lieut. Col. Frazer, Resident in Travancore.
Lieut. R. Wallace, Myhee Canta.
Mr. J J. Malvery, Proprietor Circulating Library.
Pat. Scott, Esq. C. S. Poona.
Lt. Col. Capon, 2nd Grenadiers, Baroda.
His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, Trevandrum.
His Highness the Rajah of Cochin, Cochin.
John Caldecott, Esq. Trevandrum.
J. Morphew, Esq. Alleppey.
W. Huxham, Esq. Quilon.
T. Crawford, Esq. Cochin.
Col. Frazer, Trevandrum.
Lieut. R. Foster, Engineers.
Henry Fawcett, Esq.

IN THE PRESS.—Under the auspices of the Government of India, and of the *Asiatic Society of Calcutta*, the Arabian Nights' Entertainments (the 1,001 Nights, complete) in the original Arabic. Now, *for the first time*, published under the direction of W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Esq. V. P. A. S. in four volumes, royal 8vo. boards. Subscription price Co.'s ~~Rs~~ 48.

N. B.—The subscription will be closed six months from this date. Subscriptions to be sent direct to Calcutta—Copies deliverable by *Messrs. Frith and Co.* Bombay. *W. Thacker and Co* Calcutta.—Bombay, 18th March 1837.

DESTOURNELL'S COS CLARET, direct from the Proprietor at Bordeaux, in cases of one, and of one and a half dozen each, of this generally esteemed wine, to be had at 22 ~~Rs~~ ₱ dozen.—Apply to Messrs. Skinner and Co.—Dady's Buildings, 18th March 1837.

BILLS ON LONDON.—Bills drawn by the Commercial Bank of Liverpool on Messrs. Williams, Deacon, Labouchere, Thornton and Co., Bankers, London, at 60 days sight, in sets of £500 each, and endorsed by Messrs. SKINNER and Co., on sale at their Office, at the Exchange of (2 | 1 per rupee).

Remittances from parties at outstations on the Civil or Military Pay Offices of Bombay will be received in payment.—Bombay, 28th February, 1837.

BILLS on Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. and Co. London, in convenient sets, at 2s|1d. 30 days' sight, may be had of

MCGREGOR BROWNRIGG, AND Co.
Bombay, 18th March, 1837.

BILLS ON LONDON, on LIVERPOOL, at 3 days, 30 days, 3 months or 6 months' sight, on sale at the office of

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co,

EDULJEE CURSETJEE, SONS, will sell by public auction, on Monday, the 27th Instant, at their rooms, a small quantity of very superior sherry in bottles, belonging to the estate of the late *Major W. Miller*, Judge Advocate General,
Bombay, the 18th March, 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION, *Beck and Co.*, on Tuesday next, 21st inst. will sell off by public outcry, chiefly without reserve, the following Goods, vizt. Imitation Manilla and Havannah Segars made of Sandoroy Tobacco meriting attention, a few dozens of Barclay and Perkins London Porter, Manilla Segars, sundry effects, belonging to the Estate of a Gentleman, deceased, a variety of China articles, Oilman stores, comprising Sauces, Vinegar, Mustard, &c. Europe Snuffs of sorts, English Brandy by the Gallon, Bengal Table Cloths large size, a collection of oriental figures, sundry useful household Furniture, a few barrels of very superior Bengal Cabin Biscuit and at 1 P. M. any vehicles, Horses and other Cattle that may offer.—Apollo House, 18th March, 1837.

CURSETJEE BURJORJEE, has just received and exposed for sale at his rooms, 13 Hummums street, opposite to *Yates and Co's.*, a variety of vocal and instrumental music, Guitars with patent screw heads, Carriage and buggy harnesses, hunting and side saddles, Rich gilded and varnished table covers, dish and plate mats;—black and green oil Cloth, coloured oil Cloth for covering Piano, and also for flour Mahogany and Rose-wood dressing Glasses of the richest plate glass; gold and silver Watches, bronze ink stands,—camel hair pencils, Belsham's George 3d, beauties of Bacon, &c. &c., and many other articles, too numerous for the limits of an Advertisement.—Bombay, 17th March, 1837.

AS the Ceremony of the Consecration of Shree CHUNDRA MOULESHWER, is to take place in the temple newly erected in the Garden of *Damother Kessowjee Prabhoo*, at Parell Tank, on Monday, the 27th Instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. It is requested that all Hindoo, Inhabitants will attend the religious Celebration.—Bombay, 17th March 1837.

THE SIXTIETH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY, First Class.

1	Prize of	~~Rs~~	20,000
1	Do. of		10,000
1	Do. of		5,000
2	Do. of 3000 each		6,000
3	Do. of 1500 each		4,500
7	Do. of 800 each		5,600
15	Do. of 300 each		4,500
26	Do. of 150 each		3,900
44	Do. of 100 each		4,400
900	Do. of 50 each		45,000

Tickets, and shares in the above lottery are for sale at *Frammurz Sorabjee and Co.*, opposite to the General Post office, at the following Prices viz:—

whole Ticket at Rupees....42 0 each.
half ditto.....do.....21 0 do.
quarter ditto.....do.....10 2 do.

The drawing of the first class, will commence, on Tueesday, the 4th April, 1837.—Bombay, 17th March, 1837.

THE SIXTIETH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.—A few Tickets and shares in the first class of the above Lottery, are for sale at *Byramjee Nassewanjee Dantra's.* Apply at the Office of *Messrs. Dirom, Carter and Co.*

Whole Tickets, at Rupees 41
Half....ditto..at.....,,.. 20 ½
Quarter ditto..at.....,,.. 10 1

TERMS—CASH

Gentlemen at outstations are requested to include the amount of postage in their remittances.

The drawing of the above Lottery will commence on the 4th of April next,—Bombay, 18th March, 1837.

MR. BOSWELL begs to intimate to the Parents, Guardians and Friends of the Scholars intrusted to his care, that the Fifth Public Examination of his Seminary, will take place on the 20th Instant, at 11 o'Clock, in the Premises, No. 10, Hummum Street, lately occupied as an Hotel by Mr. Porter. The Exercises of the day will comprise the following branches of Education, viz. Reading; Grammar and Composition; Geography; Astronomy; Penmanship; Natural History; Mathematics; Natural and Experimental Philosophy; General History and Chronology; as exhibited in the subjoined plan.

PLAN OF EXAMINATION.

First Class. Readings in English Prose and Verse.
Second Class. Prose Reading, Spelling, and Definitions.
Third Class. Do. Do. Do.
Fourth Class. Abecedarians or Beginners.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.
ONE CLASS.

GRAMMAR.
First Class. Syntax, Prosody, Construing.
Second Class. Etymology, Parsing.
Third Class. Beginners.

COMPOSITION.
First Class. Original Pieces in the form of Essays.
Second Class. Original Letters.

ELOCUTION.

MATHEMATICS.
First Class. Vulgar Fractions, Elements of Euclid, Book I. Bonnycastle's Geometry.
Second Class. Proportions.
Third Class. Reduction.
Fourth Class. Compound Rules.
Fifth Class. Simple Rules.

CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY.
GENERAL CLASS, QUESTIONS AND EXERCISES ON THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS.

HISTORY.
First Class Ancient and Modern.
Second Class. History of England.

GEOGRAPHY.
First Class, General and Physical Geography, Exercises on the Maps and Globes.
Second Class. General Geography.

ASTRONOMY.
First Class. Definitions and Solar System.
Second Class. Definitions.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
With Experiments in Electricity, Pneumatics, Chemistry &c.

NATURAL HISTORY (LINN: SYST:)
PENMANSHIP.
MECHANICS.
MAHRATTA.
MUSIC.

PRIZES will be adjudged as usual to the most deserving Pupils.

THE EXAMINATION will be open to the Friends of Education.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND Co., the following superior Wines received ₱ Severn from Messrs. B. Hebeler and Co. of London.

Fine Rhenish Wines.			
Marcebrunner Ansbruck.	"	35 ₱	do.
Graffenburg.....	.... "	35 ₱	bo
Curacoa in Pints.....	"	24 ₱	do.

FOR SALE. at the Godowns of *Messrs. Skinner & co.*

Good pale Sherry in Cases of 3 dozens..	@	~~Rs~~ 14 ₱	doz.
Superior orange brown, do.. do.....	@	" 18	ditto.
Fine orange brown and pale Gold..do.	@	" 22	ditto.
Fine pale Sherry in wood	@	~~Rs~~ 450 ₱	Butt and 225 ₱ Hhd.
Red & White Hermitage of the vintage of 1822, 25 & 27.....	@	20 ~~Rs~~ ₱	doz.
White St. Pe'ray of the vintage of 1825.	@	25 do.	do.
Port Wine.....	@	18 do.	do.

Dady's Building, 18th March, 1837.

FOR SALE.—Those capital premises, situated between Marine and Police office Streets, within the fort, commonly known by the name of *Henshawe's Warehouses*.—For particulars apply to *Messrs. Forbes and Co.*—Bombay, 18th March, 1837.

FOR SALE.—Two very handsome Piano Fortes, from Small Bruce and Co. of London, expressly adapted to the climate of India, with packing case, wax cloth cover, tuning-hammer and fork, and spare strings; may be inspected at the office of Messrs. *McGregor Brownrigg and Co.*
Bombay, 14th March, 1837.

ON SALE.—At the godowns of Messrs, FORBES and Co., the following Wines, viz.

Madeira from Messrs. Murdoch, Shortridge, and Co. at Rs. 500 per pipe.

Sherry, from Messrs. Ruskin, Telford, and Domecy, at Rs. 500 per butt.—Bombay, 18th. March, 1837.

ON SALE at the Godowns of *Messrs. Edmond, Bibby and Co.*, Sherry Wine of superior quality in Hhds. and quarter casks, received per Carnatic, also Port Wine of superior quality, at ~~Rs~~ 20 ℔ Doz. Cash.—Rampart Row, 17th March, 1837.

ON SALE,—At the Godowns of Messrs. *Dirom Carter and Co.*, a few Double Barreled Guns, in Case complete with spare apparatus by Purdy, price Rupees 500 each. Bombay 18th March, 1837.

ON sale at the Godowns of Messrs. *Forbes and Co.*, a few Hhds of superior old brown Sherry, from *Messrs. Duff and Legh*, at Rs. 350 per Hhd. Terms cash.—Bombay, 18th March, 1837.

ON SALE.—Several very handsome Piano Fortes from Collard and Collard (late Clementi and Co.,) of London, may be seen at the office of

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co.

Rampart row, 18th March 1837.

TO BE LET.—An airy and commodious family residence, situated in Nesbit lane, to be vacated after the 5th instant, by G. H. Gordon, Esq.

A house on the Mount, near Ghompdavee hill, lately vacated by G. Pollexfen, Esq.

A house at the Breach, called, Backbay.--Apply to *Dhackjee Dadajee*, Esq. at his office in the fort. 18th March, 1837.

TO BE LET.---Two houses at Matoonga; rent very moderate.

A house No. 2 in Rampart-row.

House at Colaba, called Morley Hall.

Ditto. at the top of Nesbit Lane in Mazagon.

2 Warehouses No. 7 & 8, in Dady's Buildings.

Ditto. under Courier office.—Apply to *Cursetjee Jamsetjee*.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 7th March, 1837.

No. 122.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to place Lieutenant Giberne of the Regiment of Artillery, under the orders of the Political Agent in Myhee Kaunta, for the purpose of being employed in the Survey of that district.

Bombay Castle, 8th March, 1837.

No. 123.—With reference to the 10th clause of the General Order No. 296, of the 11th August 1832, Page 141 of the 3rd Supplement, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize Medical Officers under whom Medical Apprentices may be employed, to indent monthly for 1 quire of Portuguese paper, and a proportion of Quills, for the use of the Apprentices, in addition to the stationery required for ordinary consumption for Hospital purposes.

Bombay Castle, 11th March, 1837.

No. 124.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract from the Honorable the Court of Directors dated the 12th of October last, No. 42.

In our Military Letter, of 17th April 1816, (paras. 11 and 13.) we directed that "the first arrival at your Presidency of the Artillery Cadets educated at Addiscombe in any one season shall decide the period from which the arrival of the Engineer Cadets of the same season, also educated at Addiscobe shall be supposed to have taken place, had they not been detained in England by us." The principle of this Regulation is equally or rather more strongly applicable with reference to the Cadets appointnd to the Line after having been educated at Addiscombe, we therefore desire that it may be applied both prospectively and retrospectively, so as to ensure to the whole of the Cadets passing at Addiscombe whether, for the Engineers, the Artillery or the Line, Seniority in Army Rank, when first Commissioned, corresponding with either relative Rank when reported qualified at the Seminary.

Bombay Castle, 13th March, 1837.

No. 125.—Assitant Surgeon Arbuckle M. D. is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of the service.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD.—Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th March, 1837.

No. 18.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Rules regarding the appointment of medical officers to the Indian Navy branch of the services of those established by G. O. dated the 12th May last, No. 230.

1st. All Assistant Surgeons who have served not less than one, nor more than four years, shall be eligible for duty in the Indian Navy.

Second. Such Assistant Surgeons shall be called on to serve in the Indian Navy, according to third standing, commencing with the Juniors.

Third. The period of service in the Navy is not to exceed two years, unless at the desire of the party but an Assistant Surgeon completing four years' service while attached to the Indian Navy should be relieved as soon after as possible, provided he wishes it, and shall have served one year, on board a Cruizer.

2nd In the event of the number of Assistant Surgeons of from one to four years service being insufficient to admit of the strict application of the above Regulation, the following deviations, in the order in which they are mentioned should be allowed, it being understood that recourse shall on no account be had to them, except when the exigencies of the service may render it necessary.

First. Assistant Surgeons who may be on duty in the Indian Navy, at the expiration of four years service shall be continued in that duty until the period of service on board Ship shall have amounted to two years.

Second. Assistant Surgeons of six months service, shall be eligible for duty in the Indian Navy, commencing with those who have most nearly completed a service for one year.

Third. Assistant Surgeons of more than four years service may be called upon in the order of their standing, commencing with the juniors; but to such Officers should be granted the option of resuming any permanent appointment which they may have held at the time of being required to serve in the Indian Navy.

3rd. The operation of the new rules is to extend to all medical officers now serving or warned for duty in the Indian Navy, that is, if any of these officers would not have been called, on, had these rules been previously in operation, they will be relieved as soon as opportunity may offer, provided they desire it while those who would have been called on under these rules, will have the benefit of the third clause of the 1st para: in the same way with others who may be appointed.

Bombay Castle, 13th March 1837.

No. 19.—Assistant Surgeon Jephson, is permitted to proceed to the Mahableshwar Hills, with leave of absence for one month, for the benefit of his health.

No. 20.—Assistant Surgeon Arbuckle, M. D. is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent India Navy, for absence for duty in that branch of the service.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD,—LIEUT. COL. *Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th March, 1837.

B. Doveton Esq. civil auditor and mint master, is permitted to proceed to the Mahabuleshwar Hills on private affairs, for a period of one month, under the XIV clause of the absentee regulation.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 9th March, 1837.

Mr. A. Stewart, uncovenanted assistant to the collector of customs in Guzerat, is allowed leave of absence for three months, to proceed to the Mahabuleswur Hills, for the benefit of his health. and Mr. W. A. Pelly is appointed to act for him during his absence.

Mr. A. W. Jones, assistant to the collector of Tanna, is allowed leave of absence for one month, to proceed to the presidency, for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. H. WATHEN.—*Chief Secy.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 14th March, 1837.

Mr. T. C. Loughan, third assistant to the collector of Kaira, is allowed leave of absence for 12 days being in excess of the period allowed by the regulation, for traveiling to his station.

Mr. N. Kirkland, acting collector of Kaira, is permitted to proceed into his districts, on deputation, for the purpose of making the revenue settlement.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. H. TOWNSEND.—*Acting Secy. to Govt.*

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th March 1837.

The leave granted to Mr. James Erskine, political agent in Kattywar, under date 14th December last, is extended for a further period of one month, on sick certificate, in conformity to existing regulations.

Bombay Castle, 15th March 1837.

Captain P. M. Melvill, assumed charge of his duties as acting first assistant to the Resident in Cutch, on the 1st instant.

Mr. E. B. Mills, assumed charge of his duties as acting Agent for the Right Honorable the Governor, at Surat, on the 4th instant.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th March 1837.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that the court of sudder dewanee adawlut will adjourn its setting for a period of six weeks from the 10th proximo, under the provisions of regulation VI of 1834.

NOTIFICATION.—An overland Mail will be forwarded by the Hon'ble Company's Sloop of War Coote, which will be dispatched to the Read Sea, on the 20th instant.

F. BOURCHIER.—*Post Master General.*

Bombay, 15th March 1837.

NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that, with the exception of letters otherwise addressed, all those that have been received at this office for transmission to England between the 6th and the 11th instant, both inclusive, were dispatched by the Brig "Brooke," to Falmouth, on the 11th March 1837.

F. BOURCHIER.—*Post Master General.*

Bombay, 15th March 1836.

The great interest which the case of Mr. Goldsmid has excited among the natives of the Deccan, induces us to insert below the rather lengthy proceedings of the Supreme Court, We hope the aristocratic portion of Government servants will perceive from this instance, that the natives of this country cannot be trodden down with impunity, and that an unbecoming and rash conduct on their part serves to lessen their national character in the estimation of our countrymen, whether they receive or not the penalty merited by their offence.—*Durpun.*

Since the preceding was put in hand we have been able to glean the following few particulars of this case which we insert, as we believe them to be correct and as they are not clearly evident from the summary given above; and as we also learn from good authority that the account inserted in the *Gazette* is not accurately correct.

A person robbed on the high road two individuals, and ran away with their property. He was captured by some villagers with whom he conversed but on being taken before the Police would neither speak nor move.

Under the impression therefore that he was affecting dumbness and madness, Mr. Goldsmid with a view of eliciting the truth, hit him on the back with a leather bridle. He was afterwards sent to the Sholapoor hospital, where he was found to be laboring under same internal disease, of which he died ten or twelve days subsequent to being hit.

We likewise observe that several very high and highly eniment civil and Military officers had come from distant parts of Goozerat and the Deccan to appear on behalf of the defendant—also several native witnesses from the Poona Zillah.—*Durpun.*

(*From our Ahmednuggur Correspondent.*)

"We hear that two Jewellers of Ahmednuggur who were coming to Toka with Pearls worth 2000 Rupees, were severely wounded by robbers in the Ellora forest They have their lives only, remaining. The reason why the robbers ar not as yet wholly checked, is that the Government does not inflict capital punishment upon them unless they commit murder. If those armed robbers who may be prepared to commit murder, be hanged in their own forests, this business will be stopped."—*Durpun.*

BOMBAY.

No 1.

To W. H. WATHEN, ESQ.

Chief Secy. to Govt.

SIR,—The abolition of the Transit duties by the Supreme Government throughout the Territories of Bengal and Agra having excited a hope that the same salutary measure would be extended to the other Presidencies, which hope has not yet been fulfilled, I am directed by the Chamber of Commerce to convey their request to the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council that he would inform them, should it be right to do so, whether there exist any present intention on the part of the Government of India to abolish the duties alluded to within the Territories of Bombay. The Chamber is led to prefer this request from the universal and ardent interest felt on the subject by the whole Mercantile body of Bombay.

I have, &c.

JOHN SKINNER,—*Chairman.*

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 8th Nov. 1836.

No. 2.

General Department.

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SIR,—I am directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th ultimo, and to inform you that the strongest representations have been made regarding the abolition of the Transit duties, to the Government of India, and that although this Government is not authorised to hold out any promise whatever,—yet the Governor in Council indulges the hope, that the boon which has been granted to Bengal and Agra, will not long be withheld from this Presidency.

2nd. I am at the same time directed by the Governor in Council to request the Chamber of Commerce to favor Government with their opinion, as to what equivalent could be obtained, to meet the loss of Revenue that the abolition of transit exactions would occasion.

I have, &c.

W. H. WATHEN.—*Chief Secy.*

Bombay Castle, 1st December, 1836.

No, 3.

To W. H. WATHEN ESQUERE,

Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir.—In reference to the 2d. Para. of your letter to my address of the 1st ultimo, wherein you solicit for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce as to the best equivalent that could be adopted to meet the loss of revenue likely to be incurred by the abolition of the Transit duties, I am directed to communicate to you the following opinions of the Chamber on the subject. 1st With regard to the amount of equivalent, the Chamber is of opinion that a substitute duty which would now yield one half the nett amount of the transit duties, would in a very short time be doubled by the renewed stimulus which all the inland trade would receive from the abolition of these heavy restraints upon internal commerce, the first point therefore on which they would offer a decided suggestion is that the equivalent imposed should not at the present moment exceed one half of the full amount realized by the Transit duties.

2nd In considering upon what articles of commerce this equivalent should be levied, it seems but fair that the commodities which will be relieved from the greater and more harassing burthen should bear the lighter and less vexations duty to be imposed as a substitute.

Upon the above two principles the Chamber would suggest that in lieu of the Transit duties, a consolidated duty payable *once only*, should be levied on those commodities subject to the former; and that while the whole of the proposed duty, whether in the form of Export or Import should not exceed a half of the total of the present transit duties, the commoditics on which it may be laid should contribute as nearly as possible in the same proportion to that half as they now do the whole of these duties.

In the minutiæ of such an arrangement the Chamber is unable to enter, not having before it sufficient information as to the details of the present system but any system of details based on the above principles, the members conceive would produce great and immediate relief to internal trade, ere long double its amount, and eventually give a full remuneration to Government for its present sacrifice of Revenue.

Before closing this subject the Chamber directs me to state that besides the direct and recognized Transit duties from which Government derives a revenue, there are according to the information of the Members, others not estimated exactly under that head but equally vexations and injurious to Commerce.

The first of these they understand to be hiaqqs of various kinds claimed by Native Chiefs, such as exist at no less than six places on the Thull Ghaut road.

The second they learn to be a species of Town duties paid on entering or quitting villages, which they believe form no portion of Government Revenue but seem to be a sort of private or municipal endowment.

No scheme of abolition which did not include all these detrimental exactions, would in the opinion of the Chamber be effectual or satisfactory—they trust therefore that the Right. Hon'ble the Governor in Council in considering the subject will embrace the means, by commutation or compensation of some kind, of removing these transit taxes as well as those from which Government itself derives a revenue.

In conclusion the Chamber would recommend as one of the most necessary points of detail that due provisions having been made for the collection of the substitute duty at the port of Export or of Import, goo ls should pass through the country without any interruption whatever, the giving and demanding passes in the interior being a proceeding of a very vexations character and one which completely exposes merchants to the caprice of Peons and other Native officers.

I have &c.

(Signed) JOHN SKINNER,—Chairman,
Bombay Chambe of Commerce.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce 13th Jan. 1837.

CANTON.

On the news reaching China, of the late Captain Horsburgh's death, a meeting was held, to consider in what most suitable manner Honor might be done to the memory of a man, from whose labours and research, commerce and navigation at large, but particularly, that with the East, has derived so much and such lasting benefit.

It was at once resolved to commence a subscription, and in order that it's object might be in the spirit of that usefulness to which the life of the deceased was ever devoted, a Lighthouse was suggested, as an appropriate memorial, and Pedra Branca, at the entrance of Singapore Straits, named as the site of one of a series, (should funds enough be collected to extend the number.)—The whole to bear his name.

The Undersigned were appointed to act as a Committee, in furtherance of the general object, and as the services of Horsburgh, were confined to no country, but belonged to the World at large, it's Members were selected from the various nations, who trade to Canton.

Our first step has been to endeavour by correspondence to obtain a general cooperation in every quarter of the Globe, from whence the pages of his Directory have pointed the way to the east,

Canton may be considered one of the main concentering points of Eastern Commerce, and as the China Sea, with its neighbourhood, has been, in a degree illustrated by his own Original Directions, drawn from personal observation, it may, not inaptly, be called the principal scene of his Glory.

It was natural that an unprompted proposal, of the kind alluded to should immediately follow the melancholy news of his death, in a place where his worth and great experience and his strict fidelity as a Guide, are so well known, and have been so beneficially felt; but if, as not improbable, the idea has occurred to others, of perpetuating one of the brightest names in the calendar of Scientific Navigation, (a name as good as it was great,) by any common object of general utility, we are anxious to make known our earnest desire to concur in whatever may hereafter be determined on.

While a lasting memento might be afforded of the deed by some durable record-fitting companion to his Imperishable Work—most important benefits to the living and to all posterity, may be connected with it.—The suggestion of a light house arose out of this consideration.

The numbers are so large who might be induced to contribute. embracing a considerable portion of Shipping Interests of the world this work having been translated into the language of most nations that have any extented commerce,) a zealous cooperation on the part of all Horsburgh's friends and admirers, seems alone wanting to ensure success.

This cooperation we feel assured will be cheerfully afforded, and if the Appeal sent forth by the public Press of Canton, shall be as zealously seconded by the same powerful Arm, in every other Quarter, and be promptly responded to as in this small community, we cannot for a moment doubt the issue.

We have &c.

W. Jardine,	J. H. Astell,
Launct. Dent,	Thos Fox,
John Hine,	My. Sen Van Baset,
Wm. S. Wetmore,	Framjee Pestonjee.
	Wm. Haylett,—*Hon. Sec.*

Canton, December 1836.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—18TH MARCH, 1837.

	MOR.	EVE.
Saturday		2
Sunday	8 58	9 8
Monday	9 27	9 52
Tuesday	10 15	10 37
Wednesday	10 57	11 13
Thursday	11 28	11 44
Friday	11 59	0 14

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Names of Vessels	Agents	Date of intended departure.	To what port.	Touching where.
Coote	Supt. Indian Navy	20th instant	Red Sea	
Kingston	Messrs. Forbes & Co.	1st April	London	St. Helena.
Barbara	Do. Riche Steward & Co.	5th Do.	Liverpool.	
Adams	Do. Gisborne Menzies & Co.	All March	Ditto	St. Helana
Duncan	Do. Remington & Co.	Early in April.	Ditto	Ditto
Severn	Do. D. and M. Pestonjee	Do.	London	

LIST OF SHIPS EXPECTED FROM GREAT BRITAIN SO FAR AS CAN BE ASCERTAINED FROM PRESENT ADVICE.

London.—	Regulus	400	tons sailed	June 1st.
	Palmyra	630	" "	Nov. 15th.
	John Deuison	330	" "	on the Coast.
	Buckinghamshire	1500	"	about Nov. 30th
	Slanes Castle	600	" "	Dec. 1st.
	Edinburgh	1414	" "	" 20th
	Thomas Coutts	1400	" "	Jany. 10th
	Sarah	500	" "	uncertain.
	Childe Harold	500	" "	in November.
	Ida	500	" "	about " 5th.
	Mermaid	600	" "	January 7th.
Liverpool.—	Madras	331	" "	Sept. 18th.
	Ranger	516	" "	Nov. 18th.
	Birton (via Rio)	505	"	cleared Oct. 29th.
	Mary Dugdale	400	"	about Nov 5th.
	Lintin	553	" "	" 24th.
	Isabella	422	" "	" 25th.
	Van Guard	411	" "	" 10th.
	Richard Walker	381	" "	Dec. 6th.
	Mt. St. Elphinston.	387	" "	unknown.

EXCHANGE.

	FUT.	SELL.
Six per cent Remittable Loan	123	122
First five per cent Loan	¼	
No. 320, a 1st class	105½	107
Second five per cent Loan	107 @	109
Third five per cent Loan	103½	103
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	105½	105
Bills on Madras, 30 days	103½	92
Bills at 6 month's sight	2 1	2 1
Canton Bills		
Spanish dollars per 100	222½	222
Sovereigns each	10	19½

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Capt. Crawford, H. M. 6 Foot

Asst. Surgr. Arbuckle, M. D. from Khandalla

Major W. Stirling, 17th Rt. N. I. from Cape of Good Hope.

Asst. Surg. William, Deacon M. Dept. from Ditto do.

DEPARTURES.

Capt. J. M. Martin, H Artilly. to Poonah.
Ensign. A. Saunders, 16th N. I to Tanaah.
Capt. P. Sanderson, 19th N. I. to Mhableshwer Hills.
Major. J. Little, B. E. Bt. to Poonah.
Lieut. R. Shaw, Do. do. to do.
Lieut. Coll. Bagnold, 7th Bt. N. I. to Sholapoor.
Capt. A. P. Le Messurier, Staff to Belgaum.
Cornet. T. M. Taylor, 2nd Lt. Cavaly to Sholapoor.
Capt. W. Morley, Artillery to Sea.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATH.

On Tuesday the 14th inst., Ellen Eliza, Infant daughter of Mr. W. Brown Parish Clerk aged 4 years.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS

March 16th.—Schooner, LaPrevayant Marrie Joseph, Ceas. Savy. Master, from Seychelles, 16th January 1837.

Passengers.—Major Stirling, Mrs. Sterling Assist. Surg. Deacon, one Female, and 2 Native servants.

—17th.—Barque Regulus, John Edgar, Master, from Bermuda, 10th Oct. 1836.

—Do.—Barque John Demster Thos. Mackie, Master, from London, and Cape of Good Hope, 13th Dec. 1836.

DEPARTURES.

—13th. His Majesty's Sloop Rose, Widdi[illegible]arrow Esq. Comdr. to Sea.

—14th.—Barque Janet, P. H. Holmes, Master, to Calcutta, Via Madras.

Passengers.—Mr. J. Collins, Mrs. Holmes.

—Do.—Brig Gopal Cresma, H. Dempster, Master, to Calicutt and Penang.

Passengers.—17th Natives for Penang, and 5 for Calicut.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

His Majesty's Ship Winchester,

E. I. Company's Receiving and Guard Vessel—Hastings, Floating Chapel—Aurora, Sloop Coote,

FREE TRADERS.—Brittania, Brooke, John Marsh, Earl of Balcarras, Caledonia, Duncan, Adams, Eucles, William Turner, Kingston, Severn, Amelia, Cestrian, Minerva Cambridge, Barbara, Chas, Forbes, La Prevayant, Marrie, Joseph, Regulas, and John Dunster.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Meccaie, Cornwallis, Good Success, Kaikusroo, Futtay Rahimon, Hanee lee, Lord Castlereagh, Charlotte, Helen, Fort William, Pettamber Savoy, Futtay Hulbaree, Scaleby Castle, Nassary, Caledonia, Lowjee Family, Glenelg, Futtay Salam, Shannon, Sultana, Dowlutt Persaud, Lonach, Hamoody, Edmonstone, Edmont, Kusrovie, Betsy, Hamido, and Balfour.

STEAMER.—Indus.

ARAB—Tauze, Futtay Salam, and Futta Kalimon.

AMERICAN—Elizabeth.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S Ship.—Mahommedee.

PORTUGUESE BARQUE.—Volunteer.

FRENCH SHIP.—Paraguay.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 18th MARCH, 1837.

We understand that the *Coote*, which has been announced for despatch to the Red Sea, on the 20th inst. will have to visit a place called Wandee on the East coast of Arabia, previous to her proceeding up to Suez, to demand restitution of some property piratically seized by the Arabs. Any letters, therefore sent by her, cannot be expected to reach England in less than three months, or by the July Mail.

St. Patrick's Eve was marked by an elegant entertainment, given on the Esplanade by Colonel and Mrs Barr, which we have just time to notice before break of day. The continued and the frequent hospitalities to which our Society has been so long indebted require no comment.

The letter of the Canton Committee, which we insert to day, reminds us of a duty to which we readily turn, and the more so, as Bombay may be looked to naturally, to take the lead, among the Indian Presidencies, in promoting the tribute to the memory of the most distinguished of her Nautical Sons. On the merits of HORSBURGH, it would be unnecessary to descant within the Maritime precincts, where his name will ever live; and far beyond them, indeed, they have met their appreciation, in the characteristic sympathies of our American brethren, who, in the case of his Directory, have generously refrained from trenching on the legitimate emoluments of its Author, by a reprint within the United States. A more appropriate suggestion, than that which has originated with the Canton Committee, could not be devised. We are writing from recollection, but we think that it was once projected to rear a column to Our HEAVEN BORN ADMIRAL, on the shores of his native county, to be surmounted by his Statue, from the breast of which, where the death-directing star had blazed in life, its radiant representative might for ever warn and save.

Why this did not come to pass, we do not now remember: at all events the idea was a bright one, and equally so is the suggestion of the Canton Committee.

We now come to the pounds, shillings, and pence. We apprehend there must have been a mistake in the statement of the Canton Repository that £4000 and upwards, had been collected there, we believe that the amount was 4000 dollars: even this, however, is a fair nucleus around which may gather the donations of "the princely subscribers to all objects of public utility *here* residing."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

reference to the remarks of the *Calcutta Courier* of 2nd inst, we have been favoured with copies of the espondence on the subject between Government and Chamber of Commerce, and we hear that it is again be-pressed on the attention of the Authorities here. It is oured that the same measure of relief granted to the bitants of the Bengal and Agra territories, is not in-ed to be meted out so freely to this Presidency,—that ad of any boon or relief to all—one branch of trade be charged with the duties which another is to be re-d from—that in fact, the Supreme Government will allow this Government to calculate on the beneficial ts to increased production, which diminished taxes ld be so likely to afford, but require a substitute duty, me other shape, for the *whole* amount proposed to be n up by the abolition of the Transit duties. How dif-does the Supreme Government behave when any is carried in the minor Presidencies affecting *them* our forthwith ensues for its immediate extension engal. No sooner were the Transit duties abolished gra by the Governor of that Presidency, than the cry alcutta at the injustice to them, compelled the Su-e Government to concede the same to Bengal, but *we in Bombay* came forward to demand an equal to this Presidency, the answer is, 'it cannot be af-d to *you*.' That some idea may be formed, how Taxes raised at each Presidency bear comparatively e population of the Bengal and of the Bombay Pre-ncy, we would state that from a Parliamentary docu-it appears that, in Bengal, 87 Lacs annually are rais-ith a population of about 69 millions, whereas in bay the amount is 43 lacs, or a little less than half, a population of from 6 to 7 millions. By the article the *Calcutta Courier* also, it appears that the Reve-in the Madras Territories exceeds that in the Bom-by little more than 3 lacs, whereas they have a po-tion nearly double, or 13 or 14 millions. This will ur readers how severely and unfairly the Inhabi-s under this Presidency are taxed compared with those e other two. Industry here also suffers severely from exactions of Government, as we understand that even ving looms pay an annual tax. Many goods from the rior not only pay a duty on importation here, but on g sent to the Concan (within the same Presidency be marked) are again charged with a duty on import there. ar produced at Bassein pays a duty on export thence, another on Import into Bombay. In fact the whole em is one opposed to improvement, and affords, instead ncouragement to increased production, a good excuse eaving land neglected and uncultivated. Again the e of this Presidency is taxed for the maintenance of Indian Navy, a service useful to all India, and the enses of which should be charged on the Revenue o whole Country,

n seeking to adopt an uniform system of taxation the ous facilities peculiar to one Presidency, and not en-d by another, should be taken in consideration. Ben-has a river communication, intersecting its territories, affording a cheap carriage for, and thus lessening the t of, its produce at the great mart Calcutta: while Bom-depends almost entirely on Land communication, ch heavily increases the cost of its productions at its n outlet, the Port of Bombay. We are glad to hear t the Mercantile Community here seem determined to ept no less a boon than has been granted to Bengal and ra. It is their right, and must in common justice be nceded to them. We shall return to the subject.

MADRAS.

The *Prince Regent Yacht* with *Lord Elphinstone*, the Governor of Madras on board, has again returned to roads, and his Lordship has assumed charge of the ovt.—The *Yacht* was yesterday signalized coming in om the North about 2 o'Clock P. M. and within a quar-to 4, she was again at anchor, somewhat nearer to the ort than she had taken her berth the day preceeding—a-out half past 4 His Lordship went on board the accom-odation Boat in waiting, under a salute from the *Yacht* he Crew of the Vessel standing out on the Yards at the ne,) and proceeded to the Fort, where he landed at the en Gate under the accustomed Salute; he was received landing by the Hon'ble the Governor, *protempore*, His xcellency the Commander in Chief—the Members of ouncil,—the Chief and other Secretaries to Government nd the Chief Civil and Military Officers at the Presiden-y, and immediately afterwards proceeded to the Council hamber, when the usual oaths were administered and e customary Salutes fired, which announced his having due form received charge of the Government.—*Madras Courier, March 7.*

Copy of an official Gazette issued on the occasion dur-g the Evening, will be found in another part of our pa-er.—*Ibid.*

In our yesterday's issue, we mentioned, that so soon as *ord Elphinstone* was apprized of *Sir Frederick Adam's* eparture, the *Yacht* was again immediately put under eigh, and went in pursuit of the *Java*, his Lordship being esirous of having a conference with *Sir Frederick* before ssuming charge of the Government; and we understand he made the *Java* at ½ past 6 P. M.; when Lord E. went n board and remained in company with Sir F. until about midnight.—The object of this interview and the result we vill not speculate upon, much as it might amuse a few.—*Ibid.*

We mentioned in a former number of our Journal the robability of Captain *W. P. Macdonald* of the 41st N. . being appointed to succeed Captain *McNeill* as Police Magistrate, but we have since heard that a G. O. having eference to the number of Officers permitted to hold Staff or other appointments, detached from their Regiment s opposed to it; and in consequence, Lieut. *J. Maitland* of the Artillery is now spoken of as likely to succeed to hat appointment.—*Ibid.*

We have not heard that any one was nominated to suc-eed Colonel *Conway* as Adjutant General of the Army efore the departure of *Sir Frederick Adam*—it was a ubject upon which he could not agree with the Comman-er-in Chief, and hence he left it for his successor to de-ermine.—This was one of several things, respecting which, e late Governor and other members of council could not e brought to think alike; and respecting which, it is said, F. was anxious to see, as were a few others that he ould, his successor before quitting India; and respect-g which it is also said, a party were desirous it should be herwise; therefore, in that *Lord Elphinstone* has had an terview with Sir F. though at the eleventh hour, and nder circumstances not expected, has been a source of atification to some but disappointment to others.—*Ibid.*

CALCUTTA.

Among the subjects to which the Chamber of Com-ce at Bombay has very properly directed its attention appeared in their first Quarterly Report, is the ano-lous and unfair position in which that presidency is since the abolition of the Inland and Town Duties in ual, while they continue to exist throughout the mbay presidency and also in that of Madras. We e often spoken out upon this subject, and feel that it ne too important to be allowed to rest: since, the par-ty of the measure of relief has added injustice to a grievance, and given occasion for a complaint at the other presidencies, that their interests suffer by their distance from the seat of the Supreme Government, and that the local interests of Calcutta and Bengal have a paramount influence in the Council of India. But, it may be asked, what has the Customs Committee been about all this while? Has that Committee overlooked so important a question, or suffered it to remain in abeyance till some general plan of uniformity in all the Customs department shall be ready for promulgation? Has it, like the Law Commission, been content to entrench itself within the reputation of its individual members, doing or seeming to do nothing, and apparently indifferent to the disappointed expectations of the public? We are happy to discover that such has not been the case with the Customs Committee. A very full report, got up with considerable labor, on this particular subject, was sent in so far back as June last, which we have had an opportunity of perusing. It was made under instructions from Government "to report on the applicability of the amended Act and Tariff as published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 1st instant (June 18 6), to the Sea trade of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and on the practicability of abolishing the Inland and Town Duties levied under those Presidencies," and no time was lost in accomplishing the task.—*Cal. Courier, March 2.*

NEW DISCOVERY OF COAL.— We were happy to learn from an editorial article in the last Agra Ukhbar, that new mines of coal have just been discovered at Hazareebaug, and at Bidgegur in the South Eastern corner of the Mirzapore district; that the coal is said to be superior to that of Burdwan, and that offers have been made to supply it to Government at five or six maunds the Rupee. The offers have doubless been made in the ardour of the moment, without counting the cost of working the mine and of transporting the coal; but if it can be delivered even at eight annas the maund at Dinapore and at the neighbouring stations, the discovery will form an important era in the history of Steam Navigation in India. The pleasure which this event affords is, however, qualified by the recollection, that the hands of Government are in a measure tied up by the contract which has been made with some house of Agency in Calcutta, for the supply of coal, on the line of rivernavigation, for *three* years, at a very enhanced price; by which most injudicious arrangement the public will, we fear be debarred for some time to come reaping the benefit which might be expected from this and other discoveries of coal in the Western Provinces.

The success which has attended the attempt to establish Steam vessels on our rivers has exceeded the most sanguine expectations. These vessels, which at the outset were employed simply for the convenience of passengers and in conveying goods for personal consumption, have now, from the regularity, speed, and case which they combine, secured a large share of commercial patronage. No higher proof of their popularity perhaps can be given than the fact that the natives, who manifest so strong an aversian for every thing new, are become eager to employ them in the transportation of their merchandize. It is not, we hear, an unusual occurrence, for native merchants to purchase large consignments of British goods in the godowns of the consignee, and to leave an order for their being conveyed at once to the Steamer to be transported to Mirzapore and other stations. The mercantile freight of the Steamers has in fact increased to such a degree as to render it difficult to squeeze in packages of any other description, and the Agent runs the risk on every despatch of displeasing more individuals than he is able to gratify. Hence it has become apparent that our present compliment of Steamers is totally inadequate to the increasing wants of the country, and we hear with much pleasure that Government have indented on England for another supply of vessels, greatly exceeding the last in number. But the new Steamers will scarcely be found sufficient to supply the growing demand. If it be deemed economical to transmit goods by the Steamers even at the present high rate of freight, it will not be too much to assumed that as the enterprize advances and becames more manageable, and freights are accordingly reduced, by far the largest portion of all valuable commodities will be sent through this channel; and that twenty Steamers will eventually not be found redundant. To hasten this period of general accommodation, nothing appears to be wanting but a supply of coals at a more reasonable rate, at the higher depots, and this can be secured in no other way than by drawing forth and applying the mineral resources of the Western Provinces. The present discovery of coal north of the Soone, is the first step towards this consummation. Till lately, we believe, an coal bad been discovered but on the southern bank of that river. The nearest mine, in reference to the Soane was supposed to exist in Palamow, and this coal would have required a tedious land carriage to reach the point of embarkation.—*Friend of India March, 2.*

We call public attention to a short report of the proceedings in the Supreme Court yesterday, whereby it appears, that witnesses from mercantile and public offices, whose time is to them of the greatest consequence, will be deprived of another day's work, because *there was a probability of the court being required to sit beyond four o'clock*! We have had many complaints made to us of the slow dispatch of business by this tribunal, and the matter is now becoming a crying evil, and that which might be one of the most useful institutions in the country, is not only ceasing to be so, but by a delay of justice, has actually a tendency to work injustice. We may startle the learned Judges of the Supreme Court when we tell them, that we speak advisedly in saying, that the suitors, the barristers, the attorneys—nay, even the officers, are every where complaining of the inactivity of the Bench. We are not prone to attack this highly useful institution, nor unnecessarily to expose its defects; but when these defects are hourly destroying its utility, the more we prize it, the more will we labor to cure the evil that afflicts it.

There are two grand qualities to recommend the Supreme Court; first, that its procedings are unstained by corruption; and, secondly, the checks which it opposes to the prevalency of perjury. In both these respects, it rises superior to every other legal tribunal in India, and we say this, without intending to cast a shade of imputation on the judicial members of the civil service,—it is impossible for them to stem the mischief of the Mofussil system, which we admit it will for many years be impossible fully to amend. But highly useful as we consider the Supreme Court to be, we plainly tell the Judges, that it is their fault that the Court in which they preside is not much more useful than it is. Next to injustice, is the delay of justice, and we will bring home this delay to their door, and prove beyond the power of contradiction, that these delays are utterly without excuse, and were unknown to the Court, until within the last eight years.

By the Charter, the Judges are compelled to sit for a specific numbers of days *at the very least*. All former Judges construed this, as requiring them to keep the Court open, for this given time, whether there was, or was not, business to transact, so that if business comes in, there should be an opportunity of despatching it; but if there was business on the board, the Court was never closed until the whole was finished, and in 1823 Sir Francis Macnaghten, who was the sole Judge on the bench, sat through nearly the whole of the long vacation after the third term, until he had disposed of upwards of eighty common law cases, and twenty suits. Now, let us lay before our readers the quantum of labor which the present Judges consider themselves bound to go through. Of the fifty-two weeks in the year, the Court sits for only twenty four for the despatch of civil business. Four weeks for each term, and two weeks each vacation, four time a year. In addition to this, *one* Judge takes the criminal session in his turn, and these are held four times a year. *One* Judge also sits in Chambers twice a week during the twenty-eight weeks vacation, each sitting, averaging about two hours. The Insolvent Court also, on an average, may be taken as twice a month, detaining a *single* Judge three hours on each day. From some excuse or other the Court do not in term time sit on Saturdays, but this rule does not extend to the sittings; taking out, therefore, the Saturdays and Sundays of term time, sittings, the three Judges sit in Court for despatch of business only 128 days out of the 365, and allowing, that they sit from eleven o'clock till four, on each of these days, (which all Calcutta knows that they do not) their average daily labor in Court for the year, would be less than two hours a day. For this oppressive work, the Chief Justice receives £8,000 per annum, and after ten years £2.000 per annum for so long as he may live: the Puisne Judges receives £6,000 per annum and 1500£ per annum for their lives Having shewn the quantity of time the judges are graciously pleased to bestow in consideration for the amount they receive, let us next look to the present state of the business of the Court. The first term of this year, was considered a very indifferent term, for only thirty-six common Law cases were set down for trial both at term and sitting, yet so far from despatching this trifling business, the Court left one case unheared on the equity term board and also the whole of the common Law sitting and equity sittings board untouched. Thus less than one-half the business of the term and sittings was despatched, while refreshers, attendances and expenses of witnesses are charged to the suitors, and double labor heaped on the practitioners in getting up the cases afresh. Such are the consequences of Judges working two hours a day on the average throughout the year! But it is not only in Court, but out of Court, that business is delayed. There are, we understand about ten cases standing for judgement, one of them from last July, the other from November.

In vain do the Counsel, day after day, pray for judment, and represent the losses of their clients. There are Asiatic Societies, Horticutural Societies, District Societies, Education Committee, *et hoc genus omne* to be attended to. Again we say, this is becoming, a crying evil. If the Court will not take this warning and reform itself, those ought to do it who have the power If the Judges are paid like other men—terms, sittings, and sessions, are the reliques of the days of superstition, deriving their origin from vigils and fasts. But in the present era they are nuisances, they are mere excuses for men drawing money, without doing sufficient work for their money: they should be swept away at once, and the Hall of Justice should be open throughout the year. Such is the case in every other department, in every other office, and when speedy justice has become a proverbial saying, why should a system be retained, which is the real source of the tardiness of the law. The Judges are making new rules for the officers, the practitioners, and suitors, let them make this new rule for themselves, that the Supreme Court shall be open throughout the year, and they will then extend its utility in a manner, which will justly entitle them to the gratitude of their countrymen —*Bengal Hurkaru March 4.*

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The draft of an Act for securing to Parsees the undisturbed possession of landed property, which may have transmitted, within the limits of the King's Courts, according to their national usages, has just been read in the Legislative Council and published for general information. The occasion of this law is explained in a series of resolutions. It is much to be regretted that the Government Resolutions passed since the new Charter came into operation, have been deprived of the invaluable advantage of a preamble, and that those who are called to yield obedience to them are left to their own conjectures for the reasoning upon which they are built. That the Acts of the Legislative Council have been generally concise, and often worded with great accuracy, is willingly allowed: but this is a poor consolation for the absence of a preamble. For want of this explanatory introduction, the reasons which gave birth to the law, even if ordinarily known in society at the time of its enactment, will soon be beyond the reach of discovery, and thus the object for which the law was enacted will eventually be defeated, and the law itself become a source of injustice, by its application to cases which it was never intended to embrace. If it be intended to give to the execution of laws, and aid of public opinion,—and without this they speedily become inert,—a preamble stating the occasion in which the new rules originated is of the first importance. Indeed the Resolutions which precede the present act afford the strongest argument in favour of a preamble when they state the necessity of giving the people *confidence* in the institutions under which they live.

The introduction of the words *chattels real* and *freehold property* into an Act intended for the benefit of Asiatics is liable to serious objection. These terms belong strictly to the circumstances of landed property under the English law, and there is no analogy in the nature of Indian tenures by which the conditions they imply can be conveyed to the mind of a native. If it be said that it was difficult to give any adequate paraphrase of the words; it will naturally be asked how a Native is likely to comprehend that which it baffled the ingenuity of the legislators to express in intelligible language. If, on the other hand, it be said that an explanation of these terms would have lengthened the enactment, it should be remembered, that, even brevity ceases to be a virture when it defeats the object of a law, by making it incomprehensible. In this enactment it is manifestly the object of Government to confer a boon on the Parsee community, and to obtain a return of gratitude and confidence; and for this purpose, forsooth, the Parsees are told that their landed property shall be taken to have always been *chattels real*. What Parsee will comprehend the character of this species of property?

The second proviso of the new Act may possibly be intelligible to a European lawyer, but it is to be regretted that it was not put into such simple language, as to come within the comprehension of a Native. The enactment consists of one single sentence, and we defy the most learned oriental scholar to translate it into any Asiatic language, with even a hope that it will be understood to such a degree as to enable a man safely to act on it. To give a Native a complete idea of this rule, a comment three times its own length would scarcely be sufficient.—*Friend of India.*

AGRA.

Sir Henry Fane in addition to his other merits has that of reading the "country prints," and, we therefore beg to suggest to him a perusal of the letter signed "Subaltern" in our present number. The inconvenience, to say the least of it, pointed out by our correspondent admits of, so easy a remedy, that we are sure His Excellency will not hesitate to apply it.

The Bombay route is fast becoming the great thoroufare to England, recommended as it is by cheapness and general attraction, and it is therefore but fair to accord to the military traveller by it the advantange possessed by the Calcutta traveller. Bombay even in the present state of the roads to it, is as near and accessible to the residents of Western India as Calcutta, and there cannot therefore be any objection to permitting the traveller to Bombay, to date his furlough or absence from the day he leaves that Presidency, as the Calcutta traveller does, on passing the Sand Heads. Every encouragement of the Bombay route is a benefit conferred on the country, and in this particular instance on the army; we are sure we may therefore with confidence look to its being given by His Excellency.

FURLOUGH TO EUROPE VIA BOMBAY AND EGYPT.
To the Editor of the Agra Ukhbar.

Sir,—Having for some time past been in expectation of seeing the senior officers of the Bengal and Madras Armies, exert themselves, to procure a modification of the present regulations of government affecting officers going on *furlough via another Presidency*. I beg to suggest, through the medium of your columns. the propriety of the officers of the two armies petitioning Government, that the period of furlough may in future be reckoned from the date of embarkation, from whatever presidency the vessel conveying the individual may sail, instead of as at present, from the date of reporting departure from the frontier station of the Presidency, to which the officer may belong; by which means all the Presidencies would derive equal benefits by the Bombay Steam Commnication with Europe. At present an officer of the Bengal Presidency, who proceeds by this route loses a month of his valuable furlough if he goes by Mundlaisur the frontier post on the Malwa quarter, and not less than six weeks if by Neemuch in Meywar—to say nothing of the time lost, by delays in waiting for embarkation at Bombay. The loss of time to the Malwa officers under similar circumstances must be, I should think, still greater, as I believe they have no frontier station so near as Mundlesur to Bombay.

I am Sir, your obedient servant.
SUBALTERN.

Agra, 16th February, 1837.

KURNAUL.
To the Editor of the Agra Ukhbar.

SIR,—The Commander in Chief and Suite passed through this station on route to Lahore yesterday (Saturday) the 18th February.

I am sorry to inform you that symptoms of Cholera made their appearance in his Excellency's Camp, a few days previous to his arrival.

His Excellency, t appe rs, had all his Staff to break fast with him on the morning in question, and all ate heartily of some butter and fresh pork which had been sent (according to the good old custom,) along with a *dolly* to his Excellency, by the famous Jurist Fiat Justitia from this place. After breakfast the Commander in Chief mentioned, that at the same time with the butter he had received an invitation from Fiat to a ball and supper for himself and Staff, which he meant to accept and requested that his Staff would all accompany him. He had hardly finished the last sentence when a general feeling of uneasiness siezed the whole company. The Adjutant General had a cold sweat all over his body with most violent spasms of the lower regions. The Judge Advocate fell off his chair in a swoon apparently lifeless, whilst Anti-Fudge had no time to leave his seat before his share of the butter was deposited, cum multis aliis, on his Excellency's lace coat, as he invariably sits close to the Chief on all occasions, wether public or private. In short the breakfast tent was one scene of horror and despair. Sir H. Fane himself appeared the least affected, probably from his stomach being more accustomed to large quantities of rancid butter, than any of his Staff. The first word that the Judge Advocate uttered, after recovering from his swoon, was, "Oh examine the butter, we are all poisoned." The doctor who had fortunately taken none of the butter, immediately set to examine the ejecta of the party; and after a close scrutiny declared that the butter contained a large quantity of brass,—the oxydizing of which caused such dire turmoil in the bowels and stomachs of the party. By the prompt application of proper antidotes, the violence of the symptoms disappeared; but it is evident, that much injury was done to the nervous system of several, for all the party looked blue and haggurd on their arrival here, and the doctor says, that some have suffered more seriously than is apparent.

On further enquiry it appears that Fiat is in the habit of having his butter made by a new process in which zinc is employed; but that instead of zinc, brass was made use of in manufacturing the butter sent to Camp,—whether by design or accident, I leave you Mr. Editor to judge.

The Commander in Chief did not, however, honor the Ball with his presence, for at the most urgent entreaties of the Judge Advocate and Anti-Fudge, he changed his original intention; but wrote a very polite reply to Fiat's invitation, saying, that the vast importance of the business which called him to Lahore. viz. to receive Meetaes, shawls, and jewels from the lion of the Punjab, would he feared prevent his remaining sufficiently long at Kurnaul, to avail himself of Fiat's most kind and polite hospitality: thanked Fiat for the dolly and butter (said nothing of the brass), and declared the pork the best he had seen since he left England; but, as matters stood, that he regretted extremely that Fiat should so soon have killed his pig. Fiat, I have heard, sent separate invitations to all the Staff, to none of which (with two honorable exceptions) any reply was given. So much for *good taste* at Head Quarters. On Friday the 17th, his Excellency looked at all the troops drawn up in grand display for his inspection. He galloped up and down with his tail at a tearing rate, and declared that he had seen nothing in the country equal to the Sirhind troops in steadiness and good condition, for the men looked fat and the horses sleek, and the artillery bullocks especially met his highest approbation from the sharpness of their horns and the straightness of their tails,—they were perfect models. In short never did a Commander in Chief bestow greater praise, or know less of all the essentials of what he is so well paid for directing and superintending. There was one exception however to the general rule. His Excellency expressed his unfeigned contempt for all *vets*; for he has ridden a horse, pronounced unsound by one of the fraternity in Calcutta, during the whole of his march without a tumble or broken neck. When wishing to sell the horse, the vets *vets*, is a greater stumbling block than the knight approves of.—*Agra Ukhbar, March 4.*

STEAM COMMUNICATION.
To the Editor of the Agra Ukhbar.

SIR,—However the Dutchers may distort facts, they cannot disguise their selfish motives in opposing the Bombay scheme for steam navigation to India, influenced as they evidently are at the prospect of the Moofussil Press gaining the advantage of priority of European intelligence by that route.

During the discussion they have entirely lost sight of the circumstance that many of the stations of this Presidency approximate rather to Bombay than to Calcutta. Their principal objection however appears to be the interruption to the passage of that port during the monsoon, forgetting of course that the same difficulty to a greater extent exists with regard to their own port. But supposing the passage to be impracticable for a month or two as stated, the Persian Gulph is still available for the transmission of mails, or perhaps Point de Galle might become the point of rendezvous for the Steamer for *those months.*

In allusion to this subject the Asiatic Journal observes "that a passenger for Bengal might as well be in England as landed at Bombay," from which we are to conclude that there is no inland communication between the two Presidencies; but this inference is at variance with the fact, since passengers from Bengal are continually passing to Bombay for the purpose of embarking for Suez, in the face of the many difficulties to be encountered on the journey for want of good roads and other accommodations. It may therefore be reasonably inferred that in the event of the Agra road being completed, few if any passengers above Benares would pursue the retrograde movement of the Crab in order to avail themselves of the Calcutta

Comprehensive Route (nearly 2000 miles out of the way) when they could reach their destination in half the time by proceeding "forward" to Bombay, and consequently the comprehensive scheme must be a failure eventually, so far as it depends on passengers from the Upper Provinces.

As the success of the Bombay scheme is of such vital importance to the Moofussil, and as we have already repaid the benefit of that Route, it does appear strange that no circular should have been sent round for signature to the different stations in order to obtain the sense of the Bengal Community on this interesting subject, and to defeat the evil designs of the Ditchers by the formation of a committee to correspond with the Ducks—unanimity must ensure success.

Your's,
MOOSAFIR.

Moofussil, February 28th 1837.

CHINA.

CHINESE PORCELAIN BOTTLES.
Found in Egyptian Tombs.

In connection with the subject of Chinese porcelain, it remains to mention a curions discovery lately made in Egypt. In a note to an article of the Quarterly Review on *Egypt and Thebes**, it is remarked,—"Signor Rosellini shewed the other day to a friend of ours at Florence a sort of smelling-bottle, evidently, of *Chinese porcelain*, and with characters to all appearance Chinese! This was found by Rosellini himself in a tomb, which, as far as could be ascertained, had not been opened since the days of the Pharaohs." Three of the same little bottles, which were also discovered in Egypt, and brought home by Lord Prudhoe and Mr. Wilkinson, have been examined by the writer of these pages, who can vouch for their being *identical* in shape and appearance (though not in the fineness of the porcelain) with the smelling and snuff-bottles manufactured at this day by the Chinese. It so happened that he had in his possession a real Chinese bottle of recent manufacture, and it corresponded so closely in size and shape with the bottles found in the Egyptian tombs, that he presented it to the owner of two of them, that it might be associated with its ancient likenesses. The following is the substance of the information relating to the antique bottles from Egypt.

In journeying up the Nile, looking out for antiquities, the travellers stopped at Coptos. A Fellah offered for sale two bottles nearly alike in inscription, and of the same form. They were both purchased, and with them a fragment of a statue without an inscription, but which in work manship was of the later dynasties. At Coptos are temples of the earlier dynasties (Thothmes III, who probably reigned about Joseph's time) down as late as the Roman Cæsar; but all the antiquities of smaller dimensions there purchased, appeared to have been of the later Egyptian dynasties—say about the time of Psammeticus. Mr. Wilkinson gave one of those bottles to the British Museum; another in the possession of Mr. Pettigrew has been kindly furnished to the author, that a fac-simile might be prepared for this volume.

The size is identical with the original. The whole, with the exception of the two *white sides*, is of a light-green colour, similar to that with which the Chinese frequently paint the ground of their porcelain vessels; often the *insides* of them. The sketch of some vegetable production is slightly excuted on one side of the bottle; the stalk and leaves have the appearance of a drawing in Indian ink being of a pale watery black, and the flower is of light red. The style of this slight sketch is precisely Chinese. On the reverse side are five characters just like the *running hand* of the Chinese in Indian ink; three of them can be identified with characters now in use; but two others are so contracted as to be unintelligible, and the connection of the inscription is lost. The interior of the bottle contained a small quantity of a black and nearly impalpable powder, which had a carbonised appearance. This strange relic, had it been met with in China, would have excited little notice, being so like other bottles of the same shape and size actually in use; but its ascertained discovery in an *Egyptian tomb* is a matter for endless speculation. (Vol. 2d, Pages 260 1, 2, 3·)

The above very curious discovery, and the way it has been introduced to the world by Mr. Davis, merits a few remarks. There cannot be any doubt that the bottles have been found in *Egypt*, how they got there we do not pretend to explain; our present object merely being to fix the era when the bottles were manufactured; to this end we showed the wood-cuts of the bottle at page 262 of Mr. Davis's 2d vol. to a Chinese *Sewtsas*. who immediately read the first column of characters as follows—and added the second:

Ming yue sung chung chaou;
Tsing tseuen shih seang lew
The bright moon shines the fir-tree groves among,
The clear stream murmurs o'er the rocks along.

The characters, as they appear in the wood-cut, are easily decy-phered—indeed to any one—but very slightly acquainted with the usual contractions and *running hand*, they would not oppose the least difficulty.

This distich, according to our Chinese informant, is a well-known production of some unknown poet who flourished during the *Tang* dynasty, which reigned in China from the first to the tenth century. If, then the engraver has made a *fac simile* of the characters on the bottle *purchased* by Lord Prudnoe of a *Fellah—not* the bottle found by *Rosellini himself*—we are a little surprised that the characters should have been unintelligible to Mr. Davis, and that he was incapable of discovering the connection of the inscription.

The "matter for endless speculation" is thus destroyed; and although the bottles may not be above 1,500 years old, yet,—as the Mahomedans first entered China by land from the westward within a century after the establishment of Mahomedanism,—it would be an interesting and important discovery if it could be proved there were any communication between China and Egypt at that early period.—*Canton Register, Nov.* 29.

* No. CV. February, 1836.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ATLAS.—OCTOBER 9.

The oniy defence which has been, or can be, made for the enormous revenues of that church, is the specious one that, as tithes are virtually paid by the landlords, and as three-fourths of these landlords are Protestants, the Roman Catholic has no right to complain of an expenditure which do not fall upon himself.

Admitting, as we readily do, that the burden of tithe falls on the landowner only, still there is little justice in his argument. He who knows anything of ecclesiastical endowments, must also know that they were originally conferred as such for the benefit of the indigent as of religion. The surplus revenues of the church, whether regular or secular, were always distributed to the necessitous; in fact, the obligation of supporting them was unalienably attached to the land. Now, when that detestable robber, the eight HENRY, seized the *monastic* lands, or divided them among his equally detestable flatterers, that obligation was destroyed; the poor were at once and for ever deprived of their right.—In regard to the possessions of the *secular* church, the evil was not inferior. The Romish priest had himself only to support; and the surplus he was compelled, alike by the canons and *in foro consiatic*, to divide among the indigent of his parish. But the Protestant clergyman, being allowed to marry, soon found the wants of a family too expensive to leave any thing for charity to the poor. In short, if there be one thing more certain than another, it is this—that in whatever hands church property may be, it is the patrimony of the indigent, From that right they are now debarred in Ireland; how, then, *can* they be satisfied with the church which has replaced their own? And how can any Roman Catholic *gentleman* be satisfied when he considers that the tithe which he is forced to pay is devoted to no object that he can approve—neither to the support of his poor neighbour nor to that of his church?

That Irishman can be no patriot; that Englishman can be no friend either of Ireland or of humanity, who approves this state of things, Both, if they are true to their principles, will demand a reform more universal, more efficacious, than any yet proposed. The inhabitants of the sister island will not, ought not, to cease their agitation. until the church has been reduced to its just dimension, and until its surplus revenues have been appropriated to the relief of the poor.

Let the real grievances of Ireland be removed, and we shall probably hear no more of agitation. *We* are no friends to the proposed dismemberment of the empire; we do not combine with demagogues; we have no fellow-feeling with revolutionists. Let us do justice, and we shall than be prepared for all consequences. We must, at all risks, preserve the connexion between the two countries; and if justice, if a participation of rights. and privileges will not do this, we must appeal to the sword. Let us not, in the wantonness of power, refuse what equity prescribes. We can afford to be just, and even generous. If Ireland, after the concession demanded, should be so ungrateful as to rebel, what would be more easy than to reconquer her?

THE FETE OF THE REVOLUTION AT ANTWERP—POLITICAL AND SOCIAL.

Antwerp, 29th Sept. 1836,

The transition from everlasting London, where things seem to go on to all eternity without much external fluctuation, to a town like Antwerp, where public opinion and the outward aspect of affairs rise and fall like the thermometer, cannot fail to make an immediate and distinct impression. Even in the mere accessories of the picture—the bit of landscape that throws out the figures—there is a a visible novelty and restlessness that awaken a crowd of tumultuous reflections. I am sitting, while I write to you, in an open window of the Hotel du Grand Labourer, overlooking the noblest street in Antwerp, the Place du Meir, The twilight is falling slowly upon the range of white houses in front, but there is light enough to see the King's palace—some thirty yards down the street—looking sombre enough with its solitary sentinel pacing up and down at the closed gates. A party of the garde nationale approches from the Place Verte, preceeded by four drummers, and some awkward officers who, like their men, appear not yet to have determined upon any particular mode of marching, but to leave it all to chance, and individual convenience. In a few minutes the straggling recruits pass away and all is again quiet. A few people here and there cross and recross the pavement—a round, dull face peers out of a lofty casement, and is suddenly withdrawn—a vast, rumbling omnibus returning from the railroad, labours along the causeway, and is out of sight before we lose the roll of its crushing wheels—a contraband dealer in French crape, with her straw hat perked with inserted ribbons, and sunk in a cloud of Mecklin lace, her rosy kerchief, and grotesque apron, hurries furtively by the sides of the houses to some *rendezvous* where she hopes to dispose of a portion of her goods at an enormous profit—the foot-tramps gradually cease—darkness succeeds—and, as the Irishman in the ofarce describes it, "nothing but silence is heard."

There is no disguising the fact that the people of Antwerp, once the most flourishing section of the Begin population, are greatly out of spirits with the present state of the thing. A *fete*, in celebration of their independence, has just terminated, and there never, perhaps, was a more *triste* exhibition. There were boat races on the Scheldt, some popular games on the quay, a few squalid illuminations in the public buildings, a ball for the *canaille*, and an universal promenade in all parts of the town; yet nobody seemed to throw their hearts into the festivity. The populace poured out from their houses into the streets, agreeably to the usages of the continent; but they all appeared as if they were waiting for somebody to begin the movement of exultation and as if they were performing an act of duty rather than enjoying a pleasure. A considerable ball—a *groot bal*, as it is called—took place in an *esteminet* on the banks of the river, but, except when their own affairs of loveless levity, or deep personal feeling, as the case might be called up a glow of excitement into the cheeks of the women, who, ordinarily, give the tone to the classes to which they belong, not a ray of joyousness was to be seen amongst the groups. If the men, in the ardour and heat of the dance, now and then exhibited intermittent bursts of hilarity, the brief sunshine was suddenly clouded by dark and bitter thoughts of their impoverished homes, and the scanty labour that was to follow the night of recklessness. The whole festival was a strained effort to rejoice over events that have unquestionably suspended the commerce of the country.

It is not surprising that the Belgians should be discontented. At the mouth of the Scheldt, opposite to the coast of Walcheren, a Dutch guard-ship is placed to prevent the Belgian flag from passing into the river—the river that washes the quay of Antwerp and flows through the heart of the Belgian territory. It was humiliating to me, even as an Englishman and a mere spectator, to sail in a Belgian vessel which, in order to obtain a peaceful entrance to its own port, was compelled, under the guns of a Dutch ship of war, to hoist the union jack, and hang out a white or neutral flag for permission to continue its voyage a few miles up a stream over which it ought to lose its command only in the ocean. Even forts Lillo and Liefkenshoek, at opposite sides of the river, which were ceded to the Belgians at the close of the war, are still held by the Dutch, who insolently assert their sovereignity at that important pass of the waters contrary to all principles of integrity and international law. Liege, Ghent, and the manufacturing towns have, of course, suffered severely by the revolution; but Antwerp appears to have suffered most. The very name of merchant has almost passed away, Within the last year her trade has slightly revived; a few vessels are to be seen in her basins; but then the taxes have increased to support a standing army—and a sorry army it is—of 120,000, or 150,000 men; and the necessity of maintaining a garde nationale is felt as a further burden upon the ill-recompensed industry of the working classes. The people do not hesitate to avow their objections to this levy by a stronger expression of their sentiments than words and cabals. They will not join the garde. They are required to purchase their own uniforms, which is a greater expense than they can afford, and as they get nothing for their services but honour, which they estimate pretty much at the value *Falstaff* places upon it, they refuse to purchase the necessary clothing, and so the municipal troops exists only in such stray volunteers as are compelled by the force of circumstances to join it. Persons attached to the Hotel de Ville, or to the Bureaus of the departments, or who happen to be otherwise dependent on the government, constitute almost the whole body of the garde nationale of Antwerp. It nominally consists of three legions, reckoning about 1000 men each; but last Sunday, on the occasion of this national fete, when a general review was called, no more than eighty men appeared upon parade.

It must not be inferred, however, that the people entertain any lingering attachment to the King of Holland, or that they regret the revolution which has produced these misfortunes. The King of Holland is as unpopular as ever, and Leopold is personally esteemed by all ranks. But the government wants weight, vigour, and influence. It is not enough that the King should be regarded as an amiable, well-intentioned man; his character with the people will always preserve *him* from danger—but should the impoverished condition of the inhabitants gradually lead to domestic disaffection, the stability of the government may be brought to an unexpected test. Indeed, in this respect the situation of Belgium is singular and peculiar. The country is bound to the existing government, not for any benefits it has bestowed, but simply because it has supplanted a government that had incurred universal odium; nor is it likely that any moment shall ever take place with a professed view to disturb the throne of Leopold. But should a crisis arise when a new choice is to be made—should Leopold for a moment be set aside—should accident invoke the secret and unspoken wishes of the multitude, I believe it would not much surprise those who have closely watched the action and re-action of opinion in this country to find the Prince of Orange once more the idol of the people. He was so when the great battle for the liberties of Europe was fought on the plains of Flanders—his portait is preserved, and his gallantry is still commemorated on the walls of the Cnamber of Deputies—and the nation, to whom the name of his father is gall and wormwood, is still warmly attached to a prince, who has seperated from them by the pressure of events which he could neither avert nor restrain.

I believe there is now good reason to hope that the railroad, the present termini of which are Antwerp and Brussels (which you traverse in an hour and a quarter for two francs, and which reckons about 1,600 passengers per day), will be ultimately extended to Cologne, a project that must have a most beneficial effect upon the commerce of Belgium, by opening a path to the Rhine, and so into Germany. The King of PRUSSIA has not yet consented to its continuation, but no doubt is entertained here that the difficulties will speedily be removed. But I must break off: a rude chorus of *Vive la Liberte!* floats up the street—lights are in the opposite windows—the expiring enthusiasm of the festival lingers out of doors—and some snatches of character are to be caught before the last *carillons* of the night shall have died upon the air.—*Atlas, Oct.* 9.

We last week promised to say something in reply to our numerons correspondents on the subject of Dr. Buckland's announcement to the "scientific ladies and gentlemen" at Bristol, touching the mistaken translation of the Holy Bible, and the rapturous manner in which that announcement was received by that learned body.

In accordingly reverting to the subject, we begin by acknowledging the receipt of the following letter from the Rev. Doctor himself, and the highly interesting work which accompanied it:—

TO JOHN BULL.

Christ Church, Oxford, Sept. 21, 1836.

Sir,—Having been travelling in the West of England, I did not see till yesterday the observations in your Paper of Sept. 11, respecting Geological Chronology. I think the best reply I can make to them will be, to request your perusal of the 2d and 24th chapters of the volumes inclosed herewith, which I beg to offer to your acceptance.

Had these pages met your eye three weeks ago. I feel assured the strictures alluded to would never have appeared in your Paper.—I have the honour to remain, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM BUCKLAND.

We have attentively read not only the chapters to which Dr. Buckland refers us, but the whole book, and while we confess the pleasure, we may say the astonishment, its perusal has afforded us, and while we express a sincere conviction that nothing could be further from the thoughts or intentions of Dr. Buckland than to unsettle the faith of his readers or hearers, we cannot conscientiously retract the opinion we expressed of the danger of adopting new interpretations of the Holy Scriptures to such a modern and, it may be, with all its ingenuity and all its evidences, inasmnch as it is human, a fallacious system; nor of the indecent rapture of a mixed assembly at a supposed triumph of human ingenuity, over that which we believe to be the Divine truth.

Dr. BUCKLAND says, at p. 17 of the *Briedgewater Treatise*—"A third opinion has been suggested both by learned theologians and by geologists, and on grounds independent of one another, viz., that the days of the Mosaic creation *need not* be understood to imply the same length of time which is now occupied by successive periods, each of a great extent: and *it has been asserted* that the order of succession of the organic remains *of a former world* accords with the order of creation recorded in Genesis. This assertion, though to a certain degree apparently correct, is not entirely supported by geological facts, since it appears that the most ancient marine animals occur in the same division of the lowest transition of strata with the entire remains of vegetables; so that the evidence of organic remains, as far as it goes, shows the origin of plants and animals *to have been contemporaneous.*" "*If.*" says Doctor Buckland, "any creation of vegetables preceded that of animals, no evidence of such an event has been discovered by the researches of geology."

If—?—any creation of vegetables preceded that of animals. This question appears to us to impugn the accuracy not only of the translation or interpretation of the first and second verses of the first chapter of the Bible relating to the imaginary length of a day, but the whole account of the order of creation as it is written in the Word of God himself.

The 11th, 12th, and 13th verses, say—

11. And God said let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit tree yielding fruit after its kind, whose seed is in itself upon the earth: and it was so.

12. *And the earth brought forth grass and herb yielding seed after his kind, and the tree yielding fruit whose seed was in itself after its kind, and* God *saw that it was good.*

13. And the evening and the morning were the *third* day.

Upon the same yet unimpeached authority we are taught that fish and fowl were not created till the fourth day, nor the beasts of the earth until the fifth; and yet we find Dr. Buckland admitting that geological discoveries do not agree systematically with the sacred account of the creation, and saying. "If any creation of vegetables preceded that of animals," such and such is the case; so that not only the interpretation of the word, day, must be varied to suit the convenience of the geologist, but the very order of creation itself inverted. The implied doubt, however, is the startling point.

With regard to the length of the day, and the period of millions of years, perhaps, which may have intervened between the events described in the first and second verses, and those which are narrated in the third.

"The second verse," says Dr. Buckland, "*may* describe the condition of the earth on the evening of the first day for, in the Jewish mode of computation used by Moses, each day is reckoned from the begining of one evening to the begining of another evening). The first evening *may be* considered as the termination of the *indefinite time which followed the primeval creation announced in the first verse*, and as the commencement of the first of the six *succeeding days* in which the earth was to be *fitted up and peopled* iu a manner fit for the reception of mankind."

Dr. BUCKLAND says (p.27—"*We are not told* that the substance of the sun and moon were first called into existence upon the fourth day—the text *may* equally imply that these bodies *were then prepared* and appointed to c
tain offices of high importauce to mankink"—"to g
light upon the earth, and to *rule over the day* and over
night," "to be for signs and *for seasons, for days* and
years. *The fact of their creatian had been stated in
first verse.*"

Now, as to our not being told that the substance of
sun and moon were first called into existence on the fou
day, we certainly read in verse 16. "And god made t
great lights, the greater light to rule the day, and the l
ser light to rule the night. He made the stars also."

This, we think, most distinctly tells us that God *m*
the sun and moon on the fourth day. And with respect
the "fact of their creation having been stated in the fi
verse," we confess we cannot find it there. "In the be
ning God created the heaven and the earth." N
tainly, neither sun nor moon is spoken of in that
but on the contrary, as the very next verse declares, "T
darkness was on the face of the waters."

Without stopping to remark that the declaration of
purpose for which the sun and moon were made, to di
seasons, days, and *years*, completely overthrows the agre
ble fancy of making a day ten, or twenty thousand ye
long to dove-tail with the new geological system, we m
beg to notice Dr. Buckland's observations upon the
venth verse, "He made the stars also."

"It seems impossible," says Dr. Buckland, "to
clude the fixed stars among the bodies which *are said
have been* set up in the firmament of the heaven to g
light upon the earth, *since, without the aid of telescop*
by far the greater number of them are invisible. The sa
principle *seems to prevade the description of creation* wh
concerns our planets: the creation of its component m
ter having been announced in the first verse, the pher
mena of geology, like those of astronomy, are passed ov
in silence, and the narrative proceeds at once to details
the actual creation, which have more immediate refe
to man,"

"The interpretation *here proposed*," continues
Buckland, "seems, moreover, to *solve the difficulty* wh
would othsrwise attend the statement of the appearance
light upon the first day, whilst the sun, moon, and st
are not made to appear until the fourth. *If we suppose*
the heavenly bodies and the earth to have been created
the indefinitely distant time designated by the word 'b
ginning,' and that the darkness described on the evening
the first day was a temporary darkness, produced by
accumulation of dense vapours 'upon the face of the dee
an incipient dispersion of these vapours may have re
mitted light to the earth upon the first day, whilst the e
citing cause of light was still obscured: and the furth
purification of the atmosphere upon the fourth day *m
have caused* the sun and moon and stars to reappear in t
firmament of heaven *to assume their new relations to t
newly modified earth and the human race*"

In reading these suggestions of Dr. Buckland's, or
might rather fancy he was criticising some modern boo
of travels, the accuracy of which was entirely question
ble, than speaking of the Bible—for the whole tenour o
the remarks contained in the passage we have quoted, goe
to attribute all that the sacred volume ascribs to God Al
mighty, to natural causes and effect. "Darkness upo
the face of the waters" is considered as a fog, which th
purification of the atmosphere by the sun clears up; and
when this fog and vapour are dispelled, the sun and moo
—which the Bible tells us "God *made* on the fourth day
and set them in the firmament"—*re-appear*, and assum
their new relations, &c.

Dr. BUCKLAND quotes an American Professor of Geology, of the inappropriate name of Silliman, who contends that the period alluded to in the first verse of Genesis, "in the beginning," is not necessarily connected with the first day, and that it may be regarded as standing by itself and admitting of any extension backward in time *which the facts may seem to require!*

"He is further disposed to consider the six days of creation as periods of time of indifinite length, and that the word 'day' is not of necessity limited to twenty-four hours."

Dr. BUCKLAND quotes, "with great satisfaction, the" valuable opinion of Dr. Chalmers, recorded in the following passage of his *Evidence of the Christian Revelation*, chap. vii. Does Moses ever say, that when God created the heavens and the earth, he did more at the time alluded to *than transform them out of previously existing materials?* Or does He ever say that there was not an interval of many ages between the first act of creation described in the first verse of the Book of Genesis, *and said to have been performed at the beginning*, and those more detailed operations, the account of which commences at the second verse, *and which are described to us* as having been performed in so many days?—or, fiually, does he ever make us to understand that the genealogies of man went any farther than to fix the antiquity of the species, and, of consequence, that they left the antiquity of the globe a free subject for the speculation of the philosopher?"

Dr. BUCKLAND himself says (p. 21)—"It is nowhere affirmed that God created the heaven and the earth in the *first day*, but in the *beginning*. This beginning may have been an epoch at an unmeasured distance, followed by periods of undefined duration, during which all the physical operations disclosed by geology were going on.

We need not again refer Dr. Bucklaud and his authorities to that upon which the holiness of the Lord's day is founded and established. "In six days God made the heavens and the earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested on the seventh day: wherefore the Lord blessed the seventh day and hallowed it."

Now, certainly, if the geological reading of the Bible be the true one, the main fact contained in the declaration of faith is questioned; and if the extent of the duration of a day is to be lengthened to suit the purposes of the geologist, then the recurrence of the Lord's day fifty-two times in one year may come, as time advances, to be considered a useless observance, founded upon no very good authority.

We have made these observations, in order to vindicate ourselves for the course we have pursued. We repeat that we are firmly of opinion, whatever may appear questionable or injudicious—we use no harsh terms—in the tone adopted by Dr. Buckland when writing of the Holy Scriptures, has arisen from energy and anxiety to uphold a favourite doctrine connected with a science of which he is one of the most eminent professors. The Treatise throughout contains the warmest feeling of pious gratitude to the Almighty, and the clearest evideuces of His geodness and wisdom; but we must maintain our original opinion, that unsetting the faith of the believer, by correcting the text of Bible—by reducing to physical causes and combinations the wondesful work of the Almighty's hand, and by converting the creation of the world into a "fitting of it up," is not the most certain method of strengthening religion or increasiug piety.—*John Bull, September* 25.

VIOLET THE DANSEUSE.

About this time there was a new ballet in preparation, but the heroine was not to be the chief dancer. This character was given to Miss Norris, whose forte was in the pantominic parts. The ballet was intended by the manager to be a chief d'œuvre: there were in it a good many first-rate, prominent parts, so that he would be enabled with less squabbling than usual to content the ambitious views of the whole corps de ballet. The dresses were to be such as had never yet been seen. The scenery, the decorations,—but we will not write the whole of a newspaper paragraph.

In the course of the ballet a Venus was to appear, and Miss Norris was to be the Venus. There was very cons

derable trouble in determining in what attire (perhaps if any) the goddess ought to appear.

It was, in fact, a very difficult point to decide. Her earthly representative was inclined to a blaze of silver and jewels, while there was a strong party in favour of a little plain gauze, and much *tricot*.

There being no original costume to refer to, was the cause of so much indecision. Upon the whole, the predominating opinion mantained it to be quite indecorus to adorn a Venus with earthly embellishments, and that the object to be aimed at, was to give as ethereal an appearance as could be attained, without too great a risk of a remonstrance from the Bishops.

Miss Norris again had a great idea of precious stones becoming her exeedingly; and during the dispute a mock tiara of diamonds and rubies was always in her mind's eye, encircling her radiant brow. She remembered once before producing a great sensation in some head gear of of this kind, and matters were getting to look unpleasant, for Miss Norris was not a little spoilt, and had a very good opinion of her own merits and judgement; when lo! a fortnight before the ballet was to be brought forward, in getting out of a dirty hackney-coach at one of the rehearsals, her foot slipped on the muddy step, and Emily screamed.

It was true she had only violently sprained her ancle, but all hopes of being able to glide down from the scenic heaven upon a cloud, on that day fortnight, were put out of the question by this unlucky accident.

The manager, the dancers, the figurades, the scene-painters, and even the very scene-shifters were in consternation; nobody of course pitied the only person who really suffered.

The season was already far advanced; and if the ballet were not produced now, it would not be worth the manager's while to let it appear at all. At the same time he did not see what Venus there was that he could depend upon. He reviewed, in his mind's eye, every demoiselle of the green-room (by-the-bye, there is no green-room at the Opera), but not one of them was sufficiently handsome, there was one who might do very well, as to face, but was somewhat too bulky in person. In vain the manager depicted to himself the young lady, laced in to the uttermost power of the strongest stay lace—there would still exist a preponderance in her form which would not exactly do for a Venus; and where to turn for a better, he knew not.

At this critical juncture M. Dupas, as an old intimate of the manager's, was consulted by him on the momentous topic. Visions of glory at once flitted before the intellectual optics of the dancing-master: he hastened to have them realized. Yes, he knew a young lady, of the most distinguished beauty, full of grace and talent for the profession—in a word, a pupil of his own. Could she be persuaded to undertake the engagement, and did it suit the views of Monsieur to give her one, he (Dupas) could not but view it as a compact mutually advantageous and desirable.

All this sounded well; but the manager, who was a cautious man, evinced hesitation. He said he must see the young lady; he would go the length of believing all that M. Dupas said of her accomplishments, but still he must see her before he in the slightest degree compromised himself.

The manager, in accordance with a previous arrangement with M. Dupas, made at the termination of their conference, called on the following day on Mr. Woodville, with whom he was previously acquainted, and had an opportunity of satisfying himself of the correctness of Dupas' report.

Violet was in the room with her father when the manager entered; she was introduced to him, and, all unconscious of the object of his visit, she bore his scrutinizing looks with modest assurance; and, having staid long enough in the room to complete the excellent impression her first coup d'œil had conveyed to him, made the earliest excuse for retiring, and left her father and this important personage to their deliberation. M. Dupas shortly after knocked at the door, and was added to the council of three—for a council it soon become.

Mr. Woodville was dazzled by the brilliant chance it offered for his daughter's début; but Mrs. Woodville, he said, must be consulted—their mutual intentions respecting their daughter had hitherto been so undetermined, &c. &c.: he would, in a day or two, inform the manager whether Miss Woodville could avail herself of his very obliging proposal; and after a little more conversation of the same sort, the manager took his leave, thinking that Mr. Woodville only held out, in order to obtain the offer of a higher salary, and which he fully resolved to augment on the morrow.

"Do you hesitate, Mr. Woodville?" exclaimed M. Dupas, the moment they were alone.

"You forget my wife, my dear Dupas."

"Your wife! Her own mother can never imagine any opposement to the future glory of la pétite: can any thing be more ravishing than the prospect of the début she will make? The new ballet, for which the whole of the town are mad with knowing of! To be at once *lancée*, as the object of enthusiasm and admiration and *extasiement!* What is there that she may not expect? I am all breathless with the anxiety of my feelings; that the whole desire of my life should be so *subtiménente réalisé*, and *est il possible* that you are not penetrated, in and out, with your good fortune! This it is to be an Englishman!—the porter that you drink, and your bad climate, I suppose; so that you have no fine sentiments—no conception of the really great: you are incapable of things elevated; and Miss Woodville, my Violet—my little child—my pupil—my bijou! your own daughter—will be abandoned by you—she is to be sacrificed, the *pauvre infant! Hêlas! on a de grands malheurs dans ce monde.*"

M. Dupas ceased speaking; but he sighed profoundly. The poor man's anguish was not feigned. Woodville, who was used to his tirades, said a few pacifying words, and then went really to consult Mrs. Woodville.

The manager, in the meantime, as he left the house, walked up the street, muttering and thinking to himself—"Beautiful creature, certainly! and will do—but she must be rouged with care: I can take an opportunity of seeing to that myself. While they are at their first engagements, these husseys are tractable: yes, if I am not mistaken, I have a *find*: the ballet will attract, if it is only by means of the Venus; and I am not sure whether the beauty of this young Houri will not look much more ethereal than that of the black-eyed Norris girl. This one is the most uncommon style of the two. I only foresee one difficulty—she is too respectable. The effect would be perfect, and my fortune would be made, if I could only have her properly dressed: gossamer robe, fastened by a zone—neck and shoulders quite bare, or a more loop, that she might not be called Eve in the newspapers; and, to save appearances with the Saints, ...—We shall see; I am sure it will answer; and the price of Opera-glasses will rise."

Violet was taken by surprise, and found she had not courage to make her parents an avowal of the dislike she felt to the career they now in good earnest desired she should embrace. They considered it an opportunity not to be lost.

Violet felt ashamed of her own feelings, perhaps of not having sooner discovered them; besides, after the pains that had been taken with her, how was she to find the heart to declare that it had all been time thrown away?

She thought of poor M. Dupas and his despair at such a result to his many lessons. She then reflected on the money expended upon her education, and the bad return it would be to refuse the only pecuniary means she knew he could ever have in her power of aiding her parents.

The finale was, that, between shame and shyness, and the innate sweetness of her disposition, Violet's resolution gave way But the sad feeling of self-degradation that accompanied her compliance made her in secret shed bitter tears, and often did she wish that her lot had been differently cast, while she almost lost the hope of rising above the level on which she mentally conceived herself to be placed.

Still she bestowed attention on her profession, more even than she had devoted to it for months past. She desired, at least, to excel in her new career.

She attended rehearsals as little as possible, for these she hated, but at home, and with the unremitting painstaking of M. Dupas, she lost no opportunity of studying her part. It was not a very difficult one, and had it been more so, Violet's extreme beauty, and an exquisite costume, would have counterbalanced many defects in the performance.

In the meantime the renown of the new ballet had gone abroad, and when the night for its first performance arrived, not a box was vacant and there was not standing room in the pit. The most interesting conversations were momentarily suspended as the curtain, drawing up, discovered the first scene to the expectant audience.

"They say there is to be a new dancer to night, the most beautiful girl that was ever beheld," said Lord John to his Pendant.

"An Englishwoman, by the name, though," said a lady, "so she will be awkward I am afraid; all Englishwomen are."

"That's true,—but there's that Miss Norris did it uncommonly well. Horace," whispered the speaker, "did not she break her leg or something, jumping out of Harcourt's cab?"

"Either her leg, or her rib, or something. They swear Harcourt means to marry her."

"Does he? than I will tell Crocky to give him good advice and desire him not."

"Hush,—here is the new girl, by Jupiter! If I have not dropped my opera-glass!"

It was in the middle of one of the most enchanting scenes of the ballet that Violet Woodville, personifying the goddess of love and beauty, made her first public appearance on a stage.

Nervous to the last degree, Violet almost fainted under the violence of her emotions. The stage-lamps restored her courage a little, as they always do, and the imperious necessity of not giving way, did still more to sustain her. She profited by the advice of M. Dupas,—to take no heed of the audience, and to think of her part only, not of her judges

Suddenly a loud rush of applause rang on her ears, and the young girl was again on the point of being overcome. These were not the whispered tones of admiration falling like music on the ear of the unprotected novice, but the loud and unexpected shout of the admiring multitude that first greeted Violet, as incense to her beauty. Some minutes passed ere she could quite regain her self-possession.

The scene was at length over, and then she threw herself into her father's arms and shed tears. M. Dupas, in his enthusiasm, quite felt as if she were his own child as he pressed her to his heart. Tears streamed down his cheeks without his knowing it, Mr. Woodville, as a younger man, felt quite ashamed of his own emotion, and tried to smile and listen to the congratulations of friends and by-standers.

Woodville himself was engaged as one of the orchestra, but for this night he had requested his congé.—"I could not play," he said, "whilst my daughter danced"

Nothing could exceed the entire success that attended Miss Woodville. Her beauty and her extreme gracefulness left nothing to desire,—but above all, her unaffected beauty! Her figure was so finished by nature and set off by art, that it alone represented perfectly the *beau idéal* of a Venus. Still, lovely as she looked on the stage, it was considered necessary to have a closer inspection, ere a decided opinion could be pronounced by the cognoscenti, ready as they were to acknowledge that, at the distance from which they had seen her, it was no exaggerated praise to declare she looked divine.

REMARKS OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF MILITARY INQUIRY.

The evidence which next presents itself for our consideration is that of the General Commanding-in-Chief, Lord Hill's distinguished services and long experience (for he commanded a regiment so far back as in Egypt) must naturally give a great value to his opinions on the subject under investigation; but to those who from serving under him, or even from personal intercourse, are acquainted with the discretion, modesty, and sound sense for which his individual character is remarkable, his value is much enhanced. It is, perhaps, owing to this that, without any assumption of pompous or reserved manners, his Lordship possesses in so high a degree the respect as well as the affection of the Army, and all who approach him

The first prominent feature in Lord Hill's evidence is his reference to the well known Order of June 24, 1830, issued when Sir H. Taylor filled the office of Adjutant-General.

It must in candour be confessed that some parts of the Order in question did not give general satisfaction to those officers who considered deeply the probably effects of certain rules it laid down or interpreted as regarded the details of regimental discipline, which, however, did not at first sight appear so unfortunate as experience has shown them, and it is reasonable to suppose were not the least expected by the framers of the Order; especially as in the ninth paragraph of that Order the Commander-in-Chief announces a reluctance to entering into such nice distinctions of crime as can only "neutralize the judgment," and "weaken the wholesome power of officers commanding regiments."

Yet another paragraph in this same Order, by interpreting the law of the Army in a totally new sense to what it had hitherto borne, restricted the period of confinement in the black-hole when summarily inflicted by the commanding officer, to forty-eight hours instead of days; an alteration in the discretionary power which is judiciously commented upon by Colonel Burrell as one of the most injurious to discipline. Indeed, every regimental officer knows it has had more effect in increasing the number of courts martial than any other change which has taken place since the peace: and not only has it caused this mischief, but it has made the public gaol the chief resource of discipline; a result which it is plain enough was not foreseen by the framer of the Order, for in the fifth paragraph of it we find an excellent admonition to officers not to make more use of the public gaols than can possibly be avoided.

If the Judge Advocate could not reconcile the established custom with the letter of the Mutiny Act, surely it would have been easy to introduce a new clause, sanctioning a practice which experience had proved to be so efficacious.

The Order of June, 1830, increased courts-martial by another restriction, namely, the forbidding the custom of Sergeants resigning their situation rather than be tried. Surely a man who, on account of former good character, is allowed to avoid the degradation of being publicly broke, is more likely to redeem his character under this arrangement, than if compelled to undergo the disgrace of conviction; and, as to example, the effect upon his comrades is precisely the same because the fact is equally notorious.

It must also be admitted that there were in the latter part of the Order some remarks as to men being improperly spoken to by officers, and irritated to misconduct; which, however true as regarded some few corps, certainly did not apply to the majority, and caused much soreness of feeling among many officers, who felt that their behaviour had in no way subjected them to any such reproof.

Lord Hill's opinion as to the impossibility of discovering any so immediate, so effectual, and so exemplary a punishment as flogging, is given in the most decided manner. All he says is direct to the point, and is evidently the consequence of full consideration given to the subject by an honest mind and a feeling heart.

He delivers to the Committee a letter, dated July, 1834 and addressed by him to the Secretary at War, upon the subject of military persons, in reply to the reference made to him by that functionary upon the subject. It contains excellent remarks, as well as a very curious statement of facts connected with the effects of imprisonment as to discipline.

Lord Hill begins his letter by saying that he lays aside the question of doing away the lash by means of imprisonment, and will, in zealous co-operation with the views of Government, examine abstractedly what has been referred to him. He proceeds to state the chief alterations in the Mutiny Act as bearing upon imprisonment. First, the clause of 1825, authorizing courts-martial to sentence to public prisons; then the important alteration in 1829, when corporal punishment was restricted in quantity, 500 lashes being the utmost to be awarded by district, and 300 by regimental courts, and afterwards the further limitations of the sentences of these courts respectively to 300 and 200 lashes; and, finally, the direct intervention of the Secretary of State, by a letter to Lord Hill, further restricting corporal punishment.

But now comes the general result of all this intermeddling with the Army,—to please not the soldiers, who are the only persons really concerned, but the *people*,—as they are called,—who would willingly see the whole Army sent about their business. Lord Hill produces to the Committee this short but most striking return:—

Year.	No. of Floggings.	No. of Courts-Martial
1830	655	2684
1831	646	3025
1832	485	4340
1833	376	5472

Thus proving that, as the number of corporal punishments had decreased one-half, so the number of crimes and trials had doubled.

By another return, Lord Hill shows the Committee that in 1833, above one soldier in ten had been tried by court-martial, and, by sentence of imprisonment, withdrawn from military duty, which, of course, fell the more severe upon the well-conducted soldiers of the regiments.

In his remark upon this fact, Lord Hill says, and from his temperate views it ought to have the more effect, that, notwithstanding the utmost endeavour and zeal of the officers, "military offences have increased to *a great and dangerous extent*."

Having made these preliminary statements of facts connected with the efficacy of imprisonment, Lord Hill's letter proceeds to place in every point of view the proposition of exclusive military prisons. He shows the expediency (if they are adopted) of not placing the delinquent under military gaolers or military governors, because courts-martial upon prisoners in gaol would be constantly recurring, and must in many instances lead to difficulties and the injury of general discipline; because, if once these prisons are placed on a military footing, that discipline must not be compromised any more than in a regiment. For instance, a prisoner may be punished for insolence to a turnkey, by two days' solitary cell, but the same insolence to an officer could not be expiated except by some punishment far more severe.

"Complaints," Lord Hill says, "from both sides would be frequent, and appeals from the prisoners against the authority of their gaolers. Besides, in the event of those casualties which must happen in every prison, in the severe illness or death of any prisoner, the circumstances would not unfrequently be distorted for the purpose of exciting discontent in the Army, and irritation in the public mind; the impression of which the fullest and most scrutinizing investigation of a coroner's inquest would not be found sufficient altogether to remove." An observation, by-the-by, fully borne out by the fact stated in one of the regimental Commanding-Officer's evidence, that, on occasion of a soldier being discharged with ignominy, in one of the manufacturing towns in the north of England, the blackguards of the place subscribed and bought him a suit of clothes, and received him on his disgraceful exit from the barracks with a sort of triumphant procession.

The letter concludes by stating, that to render the system of prisons effectual, it would be necessary, on computation, to provide eight military prisons in England and Scotland, each capable of containing 100 men, and, besides this, to build solitary cells in the various barracks to the amount of 400.

Lord Hill, in reference to the question, how far it might cause discontent among soldiers having their pay mulcted, makes an observation which appears to us applicable to a vast many other difficulties of discipline. He says simply, if this power were included in the Mutiny Act they *could not object to it.*

Lord Hill's objection to the log and stocks have surprised us. The log was a most effectual regimental punishment, particularly for men who, when confined to barracks, were in the habit of breaking out; and the stocks is a punishment to which the mind of the public has long been accustomed, and which used to be of much service in every country village.

He very properly alludes to the inadequate remuneration of clergymen for military duty. Indeed, it always seems a questionable thing that soldiers should not have, when sick or well, the same advantages as sailors in this respect.

The return he gives in of 158 non-commissioned officers who have obtained commissions within the last ten years, proves that, as far as is consistant with the peculiar footing upon which British officers must always be placed, every encouragement is given to them; but to those who talk so wildly about promotion from the ranks in imitation of the French, it must surely be a sufficient answer, that our non-commissioned officers are just the very excellence of our Army, and such as neither the French nor any other army can boast from which it may surely be reasoned that they are not a discouraged or neglected class.

We now come to a very material feature in the Commander-in-Chief's evidence; namely, his mild, but decided and proper remarks upon the severe measure of reducing the pension of soldiers to 6*d.* a-day, while their service is prolonged by the same Warrant to twenty-five years in Infantry, and twenty-eight in Cavalry. What can be more absurd than to talk of public sympathy for the flogging of soldiers, when Government issues such an edict as this? and when, as the old Sergeant of the 28th states in his evidence to be his own case, a man is actually forced to embark for New South Wales after thirty years of good and meritorious service; being refused that boon of the modified pension which was held out for some time as a right, and then suddenly suspended, as it was termed, as if to mock the hopes and expectations of the poor fellows who had been taught to look forward to it? How must this poor Sergeant feel towards his country, when he quits it in his old age for the most distant region of the globe?

Lord Hill, in conclusion of his evidence, gave in the Duke of Wellington's celebrated memoradum upon corporal punishment, a paper which has been so widely circulated among military men, that it would be unnecessary here to offer much remark upon it. In the admirable argument by which his Grace leads to the conclusion that the British Army cannot be recruited in any way but by voluteers, we think he somewhat understates his own case for he says that all other armies of Europe have, in their imitation of the French conscription system, abolished corporal punishment. Now, the fact is, that neither Austria nor Russia have laid aside corporal punishment, nor do we believe it quite laid aside in Prussia: at all events, the Prussians have a most severe kind of corporal punishment in the imprisonment in cells without floor-boards, but only joints, on the edges of which the man can neither sit, stand, nor lie down, without bodily pain.

The Duke shows in the clearest manner the necessity of British troops being *all* excellent, because they must serve in all ways, in all climates, in all capacities, and he also explains the equal necessity of all minor punishments being supported by the fear of some final and more severe infliction, to induce submission to those lesser correctives by which recourse to the greater can alone be avoided. He says, "The whole machine appears to the unpractised eye to move very easily, very steadily, and of itself; but this is the result of previous arrangement, order, and discipline. We send a subaltern with a couple of sergeants and twenty private soldiers, the companions, the brothers perhaps, of hundreds of convicts, whom they are to guard in a transport to the *antipodes*. There cannot be a more striking illustration than this of what degree of discipline is really arrived at in our Army.

We now come to the Duke's own evidence before the Committee, which begins by the statement of his services—services of which he speaks, with his usual simplicity, just as a butler or a footman might say that he hoped he could produce as fair a character as most men, having served his master honestly for so many years. One of his first answers refers to the substitution of new-invented punishments, or rather annoyances, by Commanding-Officers, who were anxious to avoid the use of the lash: and he freely says that he was obliged to treat one officer a little harshly upon that point when Commander-in-Chief—in admission which must, we should hope, soothe the feelings of the individual, by showing him that if he was at all sacrificed, it was a sacrifice to a strong sense of duty. He exposes in another answer that groundless and chimerical dream of a better class of men being obtained by doing away flogging; for, as he most truly says, "The objection to entering the Army is the severity and regularity of the duty, the discipline, and the life which you must oblige the soldier to lead, and the climate to which he must be exposed," and he might have added, to which he must consent to be banished, for the best years of his life. If any proof were wanting of this, only compare the existence, as to all other respects, of a labourer—ill-fed, ill-clothed, miserably lodged—with that of a soldier, in a good barrack-room, whose food, clothing, and lodging are far better than that of a class many degrees superior in society; what but the necessary restraint of the soldier's life could induce half of them to envy the condition of the labourer with all its drawbacks?

In his energetic demonstration of the extreme injustice you do to the good soldiers, and the intolerable discomfort you inflict upon them by not keeping the few blackguards, who will be found in every company, in good order, the Duke displays his knowledge of the soldier's character, and confirms that curious statement in the evidence of Col. Burrell, that he had had instances of the good men of a company (in the 18th Royal Irish) coming forward with a proposal to subscribe and buy the discharge of a worthless character, whom they considered a disgrace to the n. Will any one, after this, talk of British soldiers as having no principle of military honour?

In his answer to the question, whether he does not think solitary confinement could not be made a sufficient terror to the soldier? the Duke most justly says, "You would still require something to prevent *the knocking down system*"—a thing, by the way, peculiar to the British, for we will venture to say that in the whole of the French army there is not one sergeant knocked down in the year by a refractory soldier; they will draw their swords, insult and abuse; but the *knocking-down system* is a pleasure reserved for the British sergeants and sentries, and nothing but the dread of the lash will effectually restrain it. The Duke says, "You may have an army without discipline, or you may have no army at all; but if you are to have an army in a state of discipline, and in a state of efficiency, and I must add, *a state of decent comfort*, I have not a notion how you are to go on without having some punishment that shall make an impression upon the minds of those that are serving." His comparison of the French discipline to ours, *an irregularity in the performance of duty of which we could not risk the existence even*," is very striking.

We now come to that part of the Duke's evidence which has most unfortunately roused so violent a national feeling in the breasts of our brave allies the Prussians—a circumstance the more deeply to be regretted, because it was never meant, nor ever could be meant, as any reproach upon them, but was merely intended to illustrate the immediate point under discussion. It, however, has led to a violent attack upon our Army, by some Prussian officers, in their public prints, and to answers on the part of ours, which, however merited, had far better have been omitted on all national grounds, or else made in a more temperate and explanatory tone, because we firmly believe that the whole might have been satisfactorily set at rest by this simple commentary, namely—The French had ground and oppressed the Prussians with wanton insolence; and the Prussians, in their turn, had a mind, officers and all, to let the French people feel, in their own territory, what they had inflicted upon others, and for this reason, in their march to Paris, they relaxed their discipline to a great degree as regarded their treatment of the inhabitants. Who could blame the Prussians for this, that knew what the inhabitants of Prussia, had suffered from the French? Whatever reasoning the Prusians officers might feel called upon to enter into in print, every body knows the fact was so; indeed it is remarkable that before this very Committee an accidental evidence to the same effect was given by Colonel Love, who says that after the battle of Waterloo he was left behind wounded, but coming up after observed, that "in the country on the line of march where the Prussians had gone, the houses were destroyed and the people dispersed; whereas on the line of march of the English you found everybody in their homes, and you could purchase any article you wanted, and get quarters. Having first adopted the Prussian line of march I was forced to leave it, I found everything so bad." But there were hundreds in the same case as Colonel Love; and the fact is therefore too notorious to need discussion and it is only to be regretted that the Prussians should have felt annoyed at the Duke's allusion to what nobody blamed at the time.

The Duke's further remark, that he attributed this to the deficient discipline of the Prussians, and his comparison of the number of stragglers, should also have been considered by the Prussians as regarding merely the circumstances of that moment, and the army of that period, hastily got together, as they were, by one of the noblest national and patriotic efforts that history records, and of course composed of very different elements to what the British Army then was, and what the Prussian Army very soon after became. We sincerely hope, and indeed are convinced, that this unlucky paper war between the British and Prussians is at rest, and long since obliterated in the minds of all the leading military men of both nations, who recollect the friendly intercourse which was cemented between the two armies in consequence of mutual respect for each other, produced by their joint success in the termination of that desperate and glorious contest in which they gained their last laurels.

The Duke's remarks on the state of discipline of the Peninsular Army at the end of the war are most striking. He states with perfect truth that instead of being demoralized by the hardships of service, crime had diminished in an extraordinary degree. Like the soldiers of Gustavus, the Army had become an example of order and good conduct

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

to the countries through which they marched. Robbery had become so rare, that one man convicted of that crime was pardoned, to mark the Duke's sense of the good conduct of the soldiers in general,—a curious contrast to the admission of the French officers examined before the Committee, that theft now, in profound peace, was the most common crime among the soldiers of the King of the French.

The Duke winds up his observations upon the discipline of the Peninsular Army by the declaration that, "*I always thought I could have gone anywhere and done anything with that Army*"—a declaration which, coming from him, must be treasured with pride by every officer and man included in the noble compliment.

In all his evidence upon the point of flogging, it is needless to say he fully confirms the opinion of all the most judicious persons examined before the Committee—that it is *the crime* and *not the punishment* by which a soldier loses the esteem of his comrades; to maintain the contrary is quite as absurd as to imagine a boy flogged at Eton for anything but what disgraces his character, is anyway despised or avoided by his associates. With his usual jealousy of the honour both of officers and soldiers, he takes an opportunity of reprobating strongly the unreasonable practice, happily abandoned, of sending troops abroad for misconduct—service abroad being, of all things, the last to which any idea of punishment should attach in the mind of a military body.

Although he approves of the occasional promotion of non commissioned officers for their merits, yet he clearly shows that it would neither be for their advantage nor for that of the Service to have the body of officers of a regiment in general composed of any other than gentlemen of good education—a remark which comes with the greater force from the Duke, because he gave commissions to such a vast number of non-commissioned officers during the war. He points out also what we have before shown to be a delusion in the French Army—namely, the taking officers from the ranks; for, as he justly observes, it is done by a *selection*, and the gentlemen enter the ranks, knowing they are very shortly to be selected as officers and he adds that, even with this understanding, there is supposed to be a dangerous non-commissioned officers' party, as it is called, in the French Army, who already give uneasiness to the Authorities; nor indeed can a more frightful state of things be well imagined than a cabal of that description among the persons who form, or ought to form, the connecting link both of authority and attachment between the officer and the private soldier.

On the subject of reward the Duke says, with much grace and emphasis, "*I should be very sorry it should be supposed that the British soldier was not sensible of honour and rewards*;" but he wisely adds, that though much good may be gained by them, it is not in reason to expect they will prevent irregularity, or stand in lieu of a formidable punishment. On the effect of pensions his views are admirable. New they cannot be, but they are expressed with a point and decision that place the matter before our eyes with peculiar clearness—"The great things," he says, about pensions is *to keep faith*. There have been different changes of pensions, and *claims have been admitted, and not admitted and so on. I should say that the great thing is to keep faith*.

The Duke also lays open the fact, not much understood by any but company officers,—and we confess we wish the Committee had examined some officers of that rank as as well as the commandants of regiments,—that whenever you touch the soldier's pay you risk encouraging the sale of necessaries; for, in fact, the the soldier's necessaries are his cheque-book, and when pushed for money he will have recourse to drawing his drafts, or in other words, pawning his clothes, which the innumerable pawnbrokers' shops in every large town show to be the usual resource of all who are hard driven for money, whether soldier or civilian. To penal companies he objects on somewhat better ground than Lord William Bentinck recommended them; for he simply says, "It is a punishment which would never be before the eyes of the men."

It is with regret we must now return to the unfortunate disputes with the Prussians, for the Duke alludes (in which it seems he gave great offence to them) to the system of "a punishment class" in the Prussian Army, and says, certainly with fair reasoning, that when he had occasions of reviewing them, he saw so very few men with the mark of disgrace—not above one or two in a whole regiment—that he distrusts the justice and impartiality of the system. Now we must confess that what the modesty of the Duke would not present to his mind does suggest itself to ours, and we cannot help suspecting that many men who usually wore the mark, may have been permitted on such an occasion as inspeection by the Duke of Wellington to appear without it, the incorrigible only being forced to retain it before him.

In giving his opinion about the restriction of commissioned officers' power and the present system of courts-martial, the Duke goes back thirty years, and takes a comprehensive and judicious view of the whole case. He points out the orginal error of converting courts-martial into petty-sessions, by introducing tha custom of swearing the members and evidence. He says, "It altered the court from what it was before (a court of discipline and honour) into a court with regular evidence and a good deal of perjury;" and he adds that every alteration since made, by which the commanding officer's power has been diminished, has not only been a disadvantage to the discipline, but also to the soldier himself—"For I believe," says the Duke, "that *the soldier himself is as much interested as the public in the maintenance of discipline*."

His Grace's evidence closes with some remarks respecting the Indian Army, to which, having already adverted in the former part of this paper, it is not necessary to go back To express our admiration of the clear honest evidence of the Duke, of his comprehensive views, or of the modesty which pervades the whole, would be superfluous; but it is imposible not to remark upon the respect which he throughout expresses for the Service, the singular good taste and gentlemanlike feeling with which he invariably speaks of the character of the British officer, and the paternal solicitude with which he advacates the welfare and just treatment of the soldier.

The evidence of Captain Lothian Dickson, a young officer much esteemed in the 25th regiment, and who, unluckily for him, was induced, by a desire of seeing service, to accept the command of one of Colonel Evans's regiments. concludes the evidence laid before the Military Committee. The character of Captain Dickson is sufficient voucher for the fidelity of the picture he gives of what a British corps may become without that patriotic spirit to guide, and that strict discipline to govern them which enabled the Duke to declare he thought he could have done anything with his Peninsular Army.

The contrast is truly striking, and we can well imagine Colonel Evans on his return stating to a Committee,—"*I always thought I could nave gone nowhere, and done nothing with that Legion*."

Captain Dickson speaks of men stabbing each other with their bayonets, floggings without trial, sending soldiers to the galleys, mutinous conduct to officers, and all manner of desperate excesses, as events of common occurrence; and it is no wonder that this officer should have retired in disgust from such a service.

We reserve some observations upon the Report for a future Number.

ELEPHANT SHOOTING IN CEYLON.

Mr Editor.

In one of the recent numbers of your Magazine I observed an article on Tiger and Elephant Shooting in India and as it appears to me from the description of it, to fall far short of sport of a similar nature (as regards the latter animal) in the part of the world I last came from, I cannot refrain from giving you, so far as it can be done upon paper, an account of Elephant Shooting in Ceylon. Not being however, much of a "descriptive writer," my account I fear will convey but an inadequate idea of the reality of the thing. In fact, I do not think that any description, be it written in what language it may, can do justice to this noble sport.

In the first place, Mr. Editor, instead of being mounted on the back of an elephant, every man has to trust to his own gun, and sometimes to an active pair of legs, as the sport is invariably carried on on foot. I shall endeavour to give you some idea of it by the following description of one of the last elephant shooting days I had in that island.

My friend F———,who lived some thirteen or fourteen miles from me, (one of the best old souls that ever sucked in three bottles of Madeira at one sitting) had informed me by Tappal*, that there was a herd of elephants at Allow, six miles from his station, and as a further inducement for me to visit him, that our friend W———was with him and anxious for a shot. Allow is a village (although scarcely worthy of the name, there being only two or three huts at the place—situated at a ferry or ford on the Maha Oya river, on the old road from Colombo (the capital of the island) to Kandy†, and somewhere, as well as I recollect, about forty-two miles distant from the former place. A new line of road having been formed by Sir E. Barnes, during the period that he administered the government of the island, the old one, which is more circuitous, fell almost in to disuse, except for transport to and from Kooroonegalle, one of the richest grain districts in the island. At the period I write of, this road is in a state almost impassible. The banks of the Maha Oya is the favorite resort of elephants at the season of the year, when water becomes less abundant in other parts of the island; this river and one or two tributary streams forming the never failing resort of the herds when there is a scarcity elsewhere. The elephant both in his wild and tame state, is particularly fond of water, and nothing contributes more to the health of the tame elephant than his bath, in a river or pool, twice or three times a day, an enjoyment which he ought never to be deprived of when practicable. A scene I once witnessed on the banks of a small river, when elephant-shooting at Kahagalla, I shall never forget. In creeping through the jungle, often on all fours, owing to its thickness, preceded by my tracker (of whom you shall hear more anon), we emerged from the very thick part and got into a more open space composed of lofty trees, when suddenly we found ourselves in the midst of a herd of fourteen or fifteen elephants,—three of them were stretched at full length on their sides on the ground, others were standing listlessly about and apparently fast asleep, and a few were enjoying themselves in the water. We had approached unheeded, and never shall I forget the scene that ensued, when after selecting the finest and largest, I fired and brought him to the ground. They were so astonished and confused that after I had fired four shots (I had two double guns) I could scarcely get out of their way. At every turn I took was a monster equally anxious with myself to make his escape, but so confused that he did not know where to direct his steps, and had I had half a dozen barrels I might have got a shot with each, before they finally left me. But I fear I am wandering from my subject, which was to give a description of one of my last day's elephant-shooting in Ceylon,——so to continue. On receipt of my friend F———'s letter I made the necessary preparations, which were soon completed, for a start next morning. Morning came, and at nine o'clock I found myself at his Bungaloe. After doing ample justice to all the good things he produced (and I must tell you that no man in Ceylon knew better how to fortify himself against a mid-day sun, than my friend), the Coodracarra‡ was ordered to saddle the horses, and guns being mustered and examined, and cases put on, we set out for the jungle. And now, Mr. Editor, for a description of our "tail" or retinue! First comes "Bastian," a black thing, in the shape of a boy, which measured some three feet in height, (one of the greatest scamps that ever did what his master desired him) carrying a ball ramrod. After him came "Orderly" and "Frog," each with a gun, (it was the duty of these two fellows to stick to their masters as close as wax, as on them depended in a great measure "masters" safety. The guns they carried were to be brought into use in case of need' and faithfully did they discharge the duty!) Next "Gobbo." ye gods! a fellow with one of his legs nearly as large as a man's body, (a sad fellow was this Gobbo,) he was afflicted with elephantiasis, a disease to which the natives of Ceylon are very subject, so called, I presume, from the resemblance the leg assumes to that of an elephant,—notwithstanding which I have seen him run three and twenty miles alongside his master's buggy, keeping up with him the whole distance, and grooming his horse after he came to an anchor! Last, though not least important, was an attendant with the brandy and water, the rear being brought up by two or three nondescripts and idlers.

The above-named "Frog" was a servant of mine, and I cannot pass him over without making honourable mention of him. He possessed many excellent qualities, and I have seen him stand charge from elephants in good style. Poor Frog! he was as fond of the thing as his master.

All being ready, at about eleven o'clock (not forgetting our friend W———–, who by the bye caused us a good deal of merriment before we got home again) off we set for Allow, and after an hour's easy ride arrived at that place. On our arrival we found our tracker or tracer (a sine qua non to elephant shooting) waiting for us. Having dismounted and placed our horses under cover, we commenced the operation of loading. It may not be amiss to mention here, that the balls used for elephant shooting are a composition of lead and tin,—a sort of pewter in fact. Lead is too soft, and although a mixture of tin diminishes the weight of the ball in a slight degree, the loss of weight is more then compensated by the hardness, which is a requisite not to be dispensed with. These preliminaries having been gone through, we started, each with two spare guns, carried by attendants. By this time it was half-past twelve o'clock, and we were yet half a mile distant from the place where game had been seen the night before. We very soon however came on the track of the herd, which is denoted by the imprint of the large foot of the animal on the ground when it is at all soft, and by several other indications not to be mistaken. Indeed, such is the tact of the tracers that they can follow the track on grassy places, where I defy the most experienced European elephant shooter to discover any foot-mark at all. We had now arrived at a pretty thick jungle, and after penetrating for some distance we were stopped by our tracer, who, listening attentively, told us our game was near, although at this time we could hear nothing to make us think so. On advancing however a few yards, we heard a crack (the sound of a branch breaking) on our left, which assured us that they were not far distant, and after proceeding a little further, and creeping on as quietly as possible through the jungle, we came upon the herd. Facing us, and about twelve yards distant, with ears erect and trunks raised, stood five elephants. As I had approached first, I took the first shots, right and left. My first took effect in the proper place, and down came one dead. F—s gave his fire into a monster a little to my right, and though hit severely, the vital part had not been touched, and off he started. Oh ye gods! who can describe the scene at this moment? The herd, consisting of twelve or thirteen, only a few of whom we had at first seen, wheeled immediately and thundered off at double quick time, the ground actually shook, and crash—crash—crash—went the trees in all directions beneath them, even those the size of a man's thigh being broken like reeds. In a few minutes the sound ceased. They had stopped. After re-loading and bagging—not the elephant—but his tail, and imbibing a little brandy and water—(thermometer *in the shade* about eighty-nine or ninety degrees) —off we started in pursuit, and in a few minutes were up with them again. Hearing a slight movement to my left, I separated from F. and W., and, in many places on all fours, penetrated the jungle. I had not proceeded far when I heard them thundering on in my direction; as this was rather a critical moment, I turned my head to see that Frog* "was at his post." Steady Frog! there he was, ready again with my second gun. In a few seconds I had four of them in view, all in "a lump," within a few yards of me. I stood up the best way I could, (I could with difficulty stand upright) and fired—bang—bang—right and left, and down came *two* of them. One lay stone dead, the other, which was only stunned, attempted to rise, but "invaluable Frog" was at my elbow, and shoved another gun into my hand, which I put to his head,—(not Frog's, gentle reader, but the elephant's) and gave him his quietus. Guns reloaded, tails off, and after them again. Got into a pathway and met F———, who had just settled one, but soon separated from him. Was soon up with them, and found them quite bothered, having lost their leader†. Took a side shot at the ear of a fellow, and down he dropped as dead as mutton. Off tail and on. Got into a path and came up with F———once more. On we went together, and after a short pursuit in turning the angle of a rock two of our friends were in view. F———took the shot, and down one came, the other making off. Called a halt—brandy and water—brandy and water—anything but my gun for a glass of brandy and water! There it was, nectar! After a good pull at it, we were after them again, and came up with an old mamma and her young one. I wanted to gave W———a shot as he had not had one all day, and pointed her out to him, standing in the jungle not fifteen yards distant‡. *He could not see her* for several seconds; at last she moved a little and he got a view, and bang went a ball of twelve to the pound at her—she turned round and went off, with your humble servant at her heels. In following elephants they always make a good road for you, by clearing every thing that comes in their way. After a few yards she turned, looked at me, (her young one was by her side) curled up her trunk and ran at me. Steady now, or never—*bang* went one barrel —*bang* the other, and when the smoke cleared away, there she was lying within four or five yards of me, dead as a stone. (The young one remained for a short time near the mother, and then started off. It might have been easily caught.) Loaded,—off tail—and after the remainder They had however taken right ahead, and had got to a great distance, and after trying in vain to come up with them again, and being pretty well done up with our work, we turned homewards. We had not proceeded far when we came on a single elephant, (I do not think one of the herd) but being unprepared, having given our guns to our followers, he got off with only one shot from an attendant, who carried my third gun, a single rifle.

Having got back to the place where we had left our horses, we mounted, and were at home in time to take a rest before a seven o'clock dinner. Thus ended the best day's sport I saw in the elephant line during my stay in Ceylon, having killed five myself, and F——— two. We heard next morning that two were found dead at some distance from the scene of action. They must have been killed by F——— —· W——— —had but one short, and that a blank. I have three or four times killed *three* in a day, and very often two, but never on any former or subsequent occasion so many as five.

Not many of my readers will be aware, I dare say, of the part at which the fire of an elephant shooter is directed. The brain is that part,—and the two most easy points of access to it are, the hollow in the front of the head of the animal, immediately above the part from which the trunk springs (taking care to fire sufficiently high to avoid striking the root of the trunk), or the ear. When the animal is alarmed and retreating, the ears are generally pricked or projected, thus giving a favourable side shot; however it is of little consequence whether they be pricked or not, further than that it points out more distinctly the particular spot at which to fire. I have frequently killed them through the ear when it was lying back, but care must be taken to avoid the jaw bone in taking the side shot. The brain is contained in a very small space, not easily hit if both man and elephant are in motion which is not unfrequently the case. Nerve is, however, the principal thing required. If a man have this, although an indifferent shot, he will do. The animal, as soon as he receives the shot, if it prove vital, sinks on his knees without the slightest noise, and frequently retains a position which would induce the "novice in the art" to suppose that he was still alive. The silence which succeeds the shot in firing at a single elephant, when he has been killed, is astonishing, he is not even heard to fall in many instances.

The parts I have mentioned are those which are generally aimed at for the destruction of the elephant, but I have known him killed by being hit in other parts. But I think a good deal depends upon the age of the animal. The older of course the harder become the bones of the head, and the ball cannot penetrate sufficiently far. I have myself, in a full grown but young elephant sent a rifle ball completely through the animal's head, and this a ball of twenty to the pound. The best description of gun for this sport is a double barrelled rifle, of fourteen to the pound, but there in an objection to such a gun from the labour required to carry it. The one I used was a common double barrel of fourteen to the pound, not rifled. If it be stout it is all that is required. The charge usually made use of is twice the ordinary charge of the gun, but I think once and half quite sufficient.

There are two methods pursued in elephant shooting in Ceylon,—the one I have just given an account of, that is, following the elephant into his haunts and shooting him in the jungle; the other method is to ascertain where there is a herd, and to surround them with a hundred and fifty or two hundred people, and drive them to a particular place, by firing guns and beating tom toms*, &c., the persons surrounding them being formed in a semi-circle, and gradually closing in as they advance to the point or points at which the sportsmen are placed in waiting. There are on these occasions generally a party of five or six, and the spots selected as stations are generally open spaces where the animal can be seen well, and a fair shot obtained. I was only present at one or two of these beats, and we could get them to *break* only in one instance, and then I did not get a shot. It is considered as rather *slow*, and not so killing for either elephant or man.

I must now conclude, but may probably trouble you again with "A day's sport in Ceylon," under this or other head.

Your's, Mr. Editor, with much esteem,

C. C. M.

[*New Sporting Magazine for October*.

* Post.

† Kandy is seventy-two miles from Colombo, in the interior of the island, and was until it came into our possession, is in fact it may now be called the native capital.

‡ Groom.

* He got this name from his resemblance in shape to that animal.

† In every herd there is a leader, more determined than the others, and he invariably so long as you allow him to live faces every danger to protect the others.

‡ I have often been within fifteen or twenty yards of an elephant for several seconds before I could see him, owing to the colour of the animal and thickness of jungle. The best part to look for is the legs.

* The Indian drum

MISCELLANEA.

A Sensible Girl.—A preacher was one day struck with surprise on beholding a beautiful set of curls on the head of a lovely maid, a member of his class, whose hair had been usually very plain. "Ah! Eliza," said he, "you should not waste your precious time curling your hair; if God intended it to be curled, he would have curled it for you." "Indeed," said the witty maid, "I must differ from you. When I was an infant he curled it for me, but now I am grown up he thinks I am able to do it myself."

Singular Contrast. It has been often observed that a man will face danger and death in one form, and yet be afraid of it in another; and this remark was strikingly exemplified in Junot, one of Bonaparte's generals who raised himself by his coolness when Bonaparte was besieging Toulon. He was writing something by order of the latter, when a bombshell burst near him: he promptly observed that he wanted sand' and it had come in due time. Yet I remember to have heard Sir Sydney Smith, speaking of Junot in the captain's room at the admiralty, say, that when he was going on board the Tiger, Sir Sidney's ship, he was so frightened in mounting the ladder, that it was found necessary to take him on board through the portholes.—*Sandwich Island Gazette, October* 15.

We Europeans have no idea of the extent of intelligence and attachment to which the habit of living with the family, of being caressed by the children, fed by the women, and encouraged or reprimanded by the voice of the master, can raise the natural instinct of the Arabian horse. The race is of itself more sagacious and more tameable than that of our climates, and this is the same with other animals in Arabia. Nature itself has given them a higher degree of instinct and a closer fraternity with man than in our countries. They seem to retain some remembrance of Eden, where they voluntarily submitted themselves to the dominion of man, the king of nature. I have often in Syria, seen birds caught in the morning by the children, and perfectly tame by evening, having need neither of cage nor string to retain them with the family that had adopted them, but fluttering freely among the oranges and mulberry trees of the garden; coming when called, and perching of their own accord on the children's fingers, or on the heads of the young girls. The horse I had bought of the Sheikh of Jerico, and which I rode, knew me as his master in a few days. He would no longer suffer another to mount him, but would break through the whole caravan to come at my call, though my voice and language were foreign to him. Gentle and kind to me, and soon accustomed to the attention of my Arabs, he marched peacefully and quietly in his place in the caravan, so long as he saw only Turks, or Syrians or Arabs dressed like Turks; but when even a year after, he saw a Bedouin mounted on a horse of the Desert, he became in an instant another animal. His eyes flashed fire, his neck grew inflated, his tail lashed like whips upon his flanks, he reared on his hind legs, and marched in this way for some minutes under the weight of the saddle and his rider. He did not neigh, but uttered a warlike cry like that of a brazen trumpet, a cry that frightened all the other horses, and caused them to arrest their steps, and dress up their ears to listen to him.—*M. la Martine's Pilgrimage to the Holy Land.*

Every reader of Colonel Napier's history will remember the distinguished conduct of Sir Ronald Crawford Ferguson, in Portugal, during the first campaign of 1808. It was I think, in 1830 that I read the first volumes of that work, of which I have seen no part since 1831, yet can I call clearly before my mind's eye the diagram of the battle of Vimiera, with the position of General Solignac, at the moment ' when the order from Sir Henry Burrard stopped the victorious career of Ferguson. The French division seems completely cut off from Junot's retreating army; its prompt surrender inevitable: and in seeing such a conquest elude his grasp, through the *imprudent caution* of Burrard, Sir Ronald shared the mortification of the illustrious commander, to whose dispositions for protecting his left he had given full effect; and whom the untimely interference of a senior deprived of other immediate, and certain fruits of victory.

The order of the Bath rewarded Sir Ronald's services in that year. But while many names, distinguished at the same period, continue to adorn the records of Peninsular warfare, till their lustre is shaded by its peaceful close, or extinguished in a glorious death; the admiring reader may ask why that of Ferguson, (than which none, except, Wellesley's was more conspicuous in the first campaign), should disappear entirely from the page. I believe the historian neither states the reason, nor alludes to the fact: but I remember that he does refer to the circumstance from which it arose, namely, the enquiry into the conduct of the Duke of York, which superseded in public interest, the investigation of errors attributed to officers of less exalted rank.

At the time of that enquiry, Ferguson had the misfortune to be in parliament; and felt the delicacy of his position as an aspiring officer, of the Royal Army, called to sit in judgement on the son of his king. To evade the question by absence, or vacating his seat would have gained him no credit with any party: to promote an unconscientious acquittal, or to assist in stifling, or in perplexing enquiry would have been foreign to his nature. He warned his friends that the performance of his senatorial duty would be fatal to his prospects of professional distinction; declaring himself determined to discharge that duty, though he foresaw its consequence. He adhered to that resolution; he fulfilled his duty; and was never after employed in the field.

If this anecdote, (which I relate from memory having received it from good authority, more than twelve years ago,) be new to most readers, I need not apologise for introducing an episode so honorable to an officer of the British army. The contemplation of one upright man is an agreeable relief from the exposure of directorial, ministerial, and Parliamentary profligacy. Honesty must become less rare in high places, before it can be considered a profitable policy.—*Correspondent Calcutta Englishman.*

Free Trade.—There have been many wonders worked by commerce in the ancient as well as the modern world; but no nation, ancient or modern, ever had difficulties to encounter so permanent and irremovable. When Holland had fortified herself against the ocean, her labours were comparatively over; and having sown she reaped her harvest. When Tyre and Carthage acquired and practised navigation, they found themselves the monopolists of the sea, but without the pillars of Hercules and within; and without additional expenses or impediments, they secured an indefinite augmentation of returns. But Switzerland has to renew, on every journey, the same dull, dreary transit. Embosomed amidst other states, she is not only subject to their political revolutions, but is at the mercy and the caprice of less educated neighbours. Sometimes a German tariff, sometimes Italian non-intercourse, frequently French and English jealousy, but the Alps *always* impede her progress—yet cheapness and industry have surmounted all these difficulties. If the Thames refuses, in the Hudson she finds a haven for her merchandize—and should that fail, she will seek it in the Amazon or the Indus. If the west be hermetically sealed, with inextinguishable spirit she perils her productions, on land-journies of amazing length, through Russia and Persia to the East. The same spirit which preserved her independence preserves her industry. The memory of Tell still abides in her mountains, and as he saved her from Austrian domination her industrious artisans now enable her to bear up against the most destructive warfare of a foreign competition.—*Edinburgh Review, for Oct.*

Bombay.—Printed and published for the Proprietor by Sorabjee Dorabjee, at the Courier Press, No. Church lane, where all communications addressed the EDITOR, are received.